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GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF CAPTURE OF TARAKAN AND BALIK PAPAN BY SAKAGUCHI UNIT RECOUNTED

Enemy Forces Routed By Daring Attacks Through Jungles

UNTOLD HARDSHIPS

'Flying Fortresses' Try to Raid Transport but All Bombs Miss

DUTCH ARE AFRAID OF DARK

The following is the second part of a serial by a certain Major graphically describing the heroic actions of the Sakaguchi Unit in capturing Davao, Tarakan and other places as well as in rescuing Japanese internees there. The first instalment appeared in these columns on Saturday. The Major's account continues:

Tarakan was the first place in which the Japanese Units encountered the Dutch forces, and as an unsuccessful outcome of the operation would doubtless prove most unfavorable for us, every officer and man exerted utmost efforts to achieve victory.

On the 10th, the enemy air squadron, comprising mostly twin-motored bombers but including also the socalled "flying fortresses," unleashed relentless attacks from mid-day.

Landing Site Chosen

The most appropriate place of landing on Tarakan was located in the southern part of the island, and the next best place, in the vicinity of the pier. The northern part of the island was a stretch of marshy fields and the current of the river flowing into Tarakan Bay was relatively swift. Lingas Bay was infested with mines while the whole of the island, with the exception of the places where roads were constructed, was a dense jungle.

Detailed descriptions of the terrain were received from Sogoro Katsuyama, a civilian in military service who had lived in Tarakan for twenty years. He told us that there was a battery position in the southernmost point of the island and that the coastline was strongly fortified. He told us further that there was a dense jungle zone along the river and that the southeastern coast was a stretch of sandy area covered with mangroves.

Strategy Is Planned

With this valuable information in hand, a strategy was mapped out to send one unit up the river and to strike at the enemy from the rear by penetrating through the jungle zone while another unit was assigned to reduce the battery position at the southern extremity.

Due to a miscalculation, however, our main force landed at the northernmost point of the island and then advanced southward along the coastal line. But, this mistake indeed proved providential for had the landing been made at the proposed point, our troops would have had to face a strong fortification lined up with rows of pill-boxes. As they landed behind the enemy fortification instead, these pill-boxes were occupied without casualty on our side.

A number of native inhabitant volunteers, who were taken prisoner when the pill-boxes were occupied were found to be very friendly. Their attitude was very cooperative, and of their own accord told us where the next pill-box was located and gave us other valuable information. Thus we never once were taken by surprise by the enemy; instead, we were always on the initiative and routed the enemy as we progressed, covering a distance of about 2½ miles through the jungle in only three hours.

When we reached the outskirts of the city of Tarakan from this jungle zone, the enemy batteries opened up with a severe fire, but the brave and gallant officers and men charged through this hail of bullets and occupied the B.P.M. office in Tarakan during mid-day on January 11, further reducing the Tarakan barracks following a night raid. On the 12th, unable to withstand further punishment, the enemy forces proposed a surrender early that morning.

Our other units landed on the southern part of the island at 4 a.m. on the 11th and reached the coast by penetrating through a dense jungle zone of about 100 meters in length in the amazing time of only one hour. However, since their course was a very complicated one, they had difficulties in finding the right direction.

Enemy Batteries Reduced

We tried to send aid from the sea, but this was virtually impossible as the enemy batteries were waiting to open a barrage once the ships neared the coast. Eventually, however, our forces got around to the back of the batteries and reduced them on the 13th.

The sea was so densely infested

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Premier Tojo to See Camp for Prisoners On Inspection Tour

Premier General Hideki Tojo who is now on an inspection tour of civilian affairs, industrial and transportation outlook, and conditions at the war prisoners' camps, left Takamatsu for Zentsuji at 2 p.m. Saturday, according to Domei. Premier Tojo arrived at Takamatsu at 1:28 p.m. and immediately entered the Kagawa Prefectural Government offices where he delivered an instructive speech to local officals.

MORE VESSELS SUNK BY GERMAN PLANES

Luftwaffe Victims Since May 25 Total 114,000 Tons in Arctic Ocean

KHARKOV BOOTY HUGE

U.S. Navy Admits Two Middle-Sized Merchant Vessels Are Torpedoed

Domei

BERLIN, May 29.—Repeatedly attacked by the Luftwaffe, an enemy convoy sailing in the Arctic Ocean lost two freighters totaling 12,000 tons while other German planes sank a 6,000-ton freighter, which had been damaged in previous attacks, thus bringing the total enemy tonnage sunk in successive engagements since May 25 in the Arctic Ocean to 114,000 tons, the High Command announced today.

Meanwhile, German bombers scored direct hits on a Soviet destroyer off the Caucasian coast, while bombers and Stukas bombed trains near Lake Ladoga, in the north, the communique said.

A large merchantman in the harbor of Murmansk on the northern tip of the Soviet Union was damaged by bombs, the communique revealed, adding that in aerial combats on the Karelian front alone 23 enemy planes were destroyed yesterday.

Meantime, the number of prisoners and the amount of booty so far taken in mopping-up operations in the Kharkov sector in the Donetz Basin is running high while in the central sector of the Eastern Front several enemy groups have been encircled, the communique said.

U.S. Vessels Attacked

Domei

LISBON, May 29.—The United States Navy Department today announced that two middle-sized American merchant vessels were subjected to torpedo-attack off the Atlantic coast and another middle-sized merchant vessel was also torpedoed in the Caribbean Sea.

Due to New Innovations

Special

BERLIN, May 28.—Some reasons for the success of German submarines, especially in the incessant torpedoing of enemy vessels off the North and Central American coast, were revealed for the first time since the outbreak of war in a radio talk yesterday by the Chief of the Submarine Planning Department, Dr. Schuerer.

Dr. Schuerer declared German submarines can carry more and bigger torpedoes now than during the First World War.

Moreover, the employment of welding instead of riveting in the construction of the submarine's hull makes it more invulnerable against depth charges. Broken rivets, which were formerly the concern of submarine commanders, are no longer a problem.

The tell-tale trace of oil present when a rivet of the fuel tanks was broken which often gave the submerged submarines away to their pursuers no longer happens to German U-boats.

The submarine building expert, furthermore, stated that one of the reasons why German U-boats can carry more and bigger torpedoes is that the Diesel engines weigh only half of what they used to weigh. This also enabled the equipment of submarines with stronger machines so that now they can keep up with the greater speed of merchant vessels.

He stated that another reason for the successes of German submarines is the development of apparatus for communication enabling the ships to keep in constant touch with the central command.

JAPANESE DESTROY 3,000 CHIANG MEN IN YUNNAN DISTRICT

Remnants That Fled to Jungle Area After Crossing Nu River Crushed

MOPPING UP STARTED

Enemy Commanders Killed During Fierce Encounters Around Mt. Kinhwa

Domei

ON BURMA FRONT, May 30.—Japanese Forces have successfully routed approximately 3,000 Chungking remnants, who filtered into the jungle area in Yunnan Province after crossing the Nu River since May 24, it was revealed here today.

Meanwhile, other Japanese troops have completed their mopping-up campaign against Chungking remnants in the sector north of Myitkyina, northern Burma.

The Kalewa sector in northern Burma, near the Indian border also has been cleared of enemy troops, it was said.

Enemy Commander Killed

Domei

NANKING, May 30.—One division commander, two brigade commanders, and five regimental and battalion commanders of the Ku Chu-tung army have been killed in action during the fierce battles continuing over two weeks in the area around Mt. Kinhwa in central western Chekiang Province, according to reliable information.

Badly defeated in the defense of Kinhwa, General Ku Chu-tung, commander-in-chief of the Chungking Third War Zone, is desperately rallying his confused troops in the district in and around Shangjao in northeastern Kiangsi Province.

While Chungking authorities are concealing the defeat in Chekiang Province in fear of grave influences upon their troops and people, it is reliably reported that their losses of troops in the past two weeks in the Chekiang operations have been heavy with many high officers either killed in action or wounded severely.

Poisoned Wells Found

Domei

SHANSI FRONT, May 30.—Out of desperation, the Chinese Communist army, which has been whipped, smashed and forced to scatter in all directions by violent assaults of the Japanese Forces, has resorted to its notorious tactics again of dumping poison in the wells.

A part of the Communist division which fled to a point about 30 kilometers south of Liao-hsien has attempted to check the surging onslaught of the Japanese Forces by dumping poison in the wells.

Fortunately, however, the Japanese Army surgeons were too sharp to see through the sinister design, and without losing a single man, the Japanese Forces are continuing their relentless operation to wipe out the enemy remnants.

Times President Explains Peace Efforts by Japan

In Radio Broadcast to American People, Toshi Go Points Out Failure of U.S. to Understand Empire's Position in East Asia

A frank and straightforward message to the American people explaining how Japan strove to remain at peace with the United States and how the leaders of America plunged the two countries into the present war, was delivered over the radio on Monday by Mr. Toshi Go, President and Editor of the Japan Times and Advertiser.

This speech has created a furore in the United States and has been the subject of editorial comment by The New York Times. (The Japan Times and Advertiser's rebuttal will be found in the editorial page of this issue.—Editor's Note).

Mr. Go's address follows:

"It has been my fortune, in the happier days before the outbreak of the present war, to spend many years in the United States. My work in purchasing millions of dollars of American equipment for a great Japanese-owned railway in Manchuria gave me priceless opportunities to come in close contact with American business men and industrialists. Later, when I went to America again at the invitation of the United States Government to take charge of arranging for the Japanese exhibits at the World's Fair in New York, I gained a most intimate acquaintance with the outstanding civic and political leaders of America.

Worked for Ideal

"Through these contacts, I have come to have an understanding and knowledge of the United States which permits me to speak on the subject of Japanese-American relations with some degree of appreciation of the American point of view. The many friends and acquaintances, whom I have in America can testify that my work over a long period of years has been devoted to the ideal, now unfortunately disrupted, of preserving friendship between the United States and Japan.

"With such a background, I can most sincerely declare that I deplore most strongly the situation which has brought about the necessity for the present hostilities. There are countless number of other Japanese who feel as I do that the present war between Japan and the United States is to be most deeply regretted. But what I regret most of all is the fact that the present war need not have occurred, that the present war was totally unnecessary, that the present war could have been safely averted, if only the Americans had had a more complete knowledge of the standpoint of Japan.

"From my knowledge of American political leaders, I can truthfully and emphatically say that the American people were sadly misled by their statesmen with regard to the situation in East Asia. The deception foisted on the American public was probably not intentional; the leaders themselves were badly misinformed. But that does not make the situation any better.

"The responsibility for the present war must, I regret to say, be laid squarely upon the lack of knowledge about Japan on the part of the American leaders. It was the misinformation and the miscalculation of the American leaders which caused the United States to blunder into a needless war. Before the present tragedy can be redressed, before the present mistakes can be righted, Americans must become aware of the true facts of the situation with regard to Japan. For the sake of America's future, for the sake of peace which must come again some day, it behooves the people of America to free themselves from the ignorance and misapprehension from which they have been suffering.

"It seems that the American leaders, in order to hide their own error in blundering into the war, have been trying to make it appear as if Japan welcomed the war, that in fact Japan plotted and schemed to bring on the war, and then suddenly and without warning launched an attack on the United States. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Such an interpretation is laughable to anyone who has the slightest knowledge of the facts. The fact that such a view could even be considered seriously in the United States shows how much the real truth has been hidden from the general public in America.

"The fact of the matter is that Japan made every effort to avert the war. Even with the limited information available to the American public, that fact will be apparent if the available information is interpreted calmly and without distortion. Far from plotting a surprise attack on the United States, Japan up until the last minute made every possible effort to find some means for a peaceful settlement. It was only when the United States had spurned every proposal of Japan that Japan, seeing no other way out, struck with armed force.

Talks Started in April

"Even the Americans must know that Japan had been engaged in negotiations with the United States ever since April of last year. For that purpose, Japan had sent as Ambassador, Admiral Nomura who was well-known in Washington as a true friend of America. When Ambassador Nomura's appointment was first announced, it may be remembered that American newspapers and magazines hailed the move as an evidence of Japan's desire to attain cordial relations with the United States. Nomura's conduct at Washington proved without a doubt to the Americans who came into contact with him that his mission was one of seeking for a basis of a permanent peace between

(Continued on Page 2)

Main Targets at Kinhwa Blown Up

This spectacular aerial photo, taken during the terrific onslaught by the Imperial Forces on Kinhwa, headquarters of the Chungking 10th Group Army in Chekiang Province, which was captured on Thursday, is another vivid example of the unerring accuracy with which the Japanese airmen drop their bombs. Before the land forces entered the strategic point, the bombers caused terrific damage to all important objectives. (Passed by War Ministry).

MANCHOU EMPEROR AND EMPRESS SEND MESSAGE OF THANKS

Prince Takamatsu, Imperial Proxy, Visits Kwantung Army Headquarters

AUDIENCE IS GRANTED

Hears Detailed Reports on Military Situation From General Umezu

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Manchoukuo on Saturday sent a message of thanks to Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress for the dispatch of His Imperial Highness Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu as Imperial Proxy on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo and also for the Imperial presents, it has been made known.

Visits Kwantung Headquarters

Domei

HSINKING, May 30.—H.I.H. Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu, Imperial Proxy dispatched to Manchoukuo to express congratulations on the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, visited the Kwantung Army Headquarters and the Japanese Embassy at 10:38 a.m. today.

After granting an audience to those who were in capacity for such honor, the Imperial Proxy received detailed reports from General Yoshijiro Umezu, Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army and concurrently Ambassador to Manchoukuo, on the military situation here.

On the occasion, H.I.H. Prince Takamatsu was pleased to grant a gracious message to the Kwantung Army.

In this connection, the Kwantung Army Headquarters this morning issued the following statement:

Grants Gracious Message

"The Imperial Proxy visited the Kwantung Army Headquarters and granted a gracious message to the Kwantung Army. Greatly moved by the gracious act, the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army replied to the gracious message."

Meanwhile, the Manchoukuo Imperial Household Department also issued the following statement at 11:30 a.m. today:

"The Imperial Proxy, leaving the Imperial quarters at 10:30 a.m., visited the Kwantung Army Headquarters and the Japanese Embassy at 10:38 a.m. His Imperial Highness leaving there at 11:22 a.m. returned to his quarters at 11:30 a.m."

Burma Rail Lines Repaired

Domei

ON BURMA FRONT, May 30.—With the completion of repairs, railway traffic formally was resumed at noon today between Rangoon and Mandalay. Of a total of 3,300 kilometers of railway tracks in Burma, 2,608 kilometers were repaired up to early May by the Japanese railway corps, it was said.

ARMY AIR UNITS' ASSISTANCE IN MALAY LANDING OPERATIONS DESCRIBED BY A COMMANDER

His Majesty Hears Distinguished Services Of Aoki, Kato Units

The distinguished services of the Aoki and Kato air units have come to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, it was announced at 4 p.m. Saturday by the War Ministry. According to the announcement, the two air units, at the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia, covered the landing of the Japanese Forces under Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita and also defeated the British air force, thus, contributing much to the success of Japanese operations. In appreciation of their services, they had been previously given a letter of appreciation from General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the southern regions.

Aoki and Kato Units Saw no Harm Done To Transports

BRAVED BAD WEATHER

Shot Down U.S. Patrol Plane Early to Prevent Information Reaching Enemy

FLEW OVER THAILAND BAY

An account of how the exploits of the Aoki and Kato air units of the Imperial Army helped to make the operations of the Imperial Forces against the Malay Peninsula the complete success they were told by the commander of a certain unit on the spot in a talk with newspaper reporters at the War Ministry on Saturday.

It was the Aoki and Kato units which saw to it that nothing happened to the flotilla of transports carrying troops of the Yamashita corps for landing on the Malay Peninsula in the face of enemy fire and facilitated the operations of the troops after landing which ended with the fall of Singapore.

The day before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia these two Army air units received orders to provide protection of the transports from air attacks pending the landing of the troops from them.

The units promptly went into action, operating from bases at the southern extremity of French Indo-China.

The unnamed commander went on:

The next day the flotilla of transports entered the place designated for their mooring.

Commander Decides

The commander of the air unit whose task it was to protect the transports at anchor made decisions:

1. The air unit should occupy itself with protecting the moored transports. When no hostile planes were within sight, the various component parts of the unit should take their turns in making a landing for check-up. They then should be up and return to the work of flying over the anchorage and beat back any hostile planes that should attempt to approach it.

2. The planes of the unit should make a forced landing in the back of the area under Japanese occupation if by that time the enemy airfield had not fallen into the hands of the Japanese ground forces.

3. The planes should make a forced landing in Thai territory to the north in the event of the failure of the attempt to land the troops from the transports in the face of enemy fire.

The commander took a firm resolve never to return across the Bay of Thailand.

It was December 7. The morning was clear in southern French Indo-China.

Over the area to be traversed by the transports in the Thailand Bay was a thick bank of cloud.

Only 300 meters of space intervened between the clouds and the transports

Bad Visibility

Visibility was extremely bad.

As the afternoon drew on the skies became downcast gradually.

Before there was full daylight, a group of combat planes under command of Lieutenant Kubotani were up, and were patroling in a setting of clouds reflecting from a dawning sky.

They were two and a half hours hunting for possible hostile planes over the sea and maintaining command of the air over the point where the transports were at anchor.

When they had come over a point 40 kilometers to the northwest of Panjan, Sergeant Sato, pilot of a plane of the Saigo unit belonging to the main Aoki unit, suddenly observed a large seaplane flying under the clouds. For a time he was not certain whether the seaplane was of the Imperial Navy.

A closer observation showed that it was an American patrol plane, looking like a Consolidated of PBY type.

The Saigo unit, while preparing to engage the hostile plane in battle, came close to it.

All at once there was rapid firing from the enemy plane.

The machine piloted by Sergeant Sato was in danger of being hit in the lower part.

In order to avoid the fire, the pilot dropped out of the formation.

Enemy Plane Hit

The plane occupied by Lieutenant Kubotani quickly met the hostile craft. Its first shots hit the enemy plane, setting on fire the tips of the wings.

The Japanese plane, then, looped the loop and delivered a second attack.

The enemy plane, which had been

(Continued on Page 2)

DISCORD FANNED UP IN CHUNGKING CAMP

Communist Party Intensifies Attitude Against Chiang Administration

THREAT TO FORM BIG ARMY

Force 2,000,000 Strong Said Planned in Order to Continue Resistance

Domei

NANKING, May 30.—Taking advantage of the deterioration in the power of the Chungking administration, the Chinese Communist Party is gradually intensifying its already stiff attitude toward General Chiang Kai-shek and his adherents, it was disclosed here today.

The Chinese Communist Party, in according with a resolution approved at the executive's meeting held recently in Yen-an, Shansi Province, has decided to organize a largescale army for self-defense in Shansi, Ninghsia, and Kansu Provinces, according to a reliable source.

On the other hand, the Communist Party, advocating the establishment of a new democratic system, is resorting to various ways and means of acquiring public support in the whole of Shansi Province, thus creating friction with the Chungking regime, the same source said.

An influential paper supporting the Communist Party is openly stressing that the Communist Party will mobilize an army 2,000,000 strong with all necessary requirements to continue resistance and self-defense.

The miserable failure of Chiang Kai-shek in dispatching expeditionary forces to the Burma front and the devastating reverses suffered in the Chekiang campaign alone are sufficient to keep him and his henchmen busy, the well-informed quarters further revealed, adding, that under such circumstances, the Chiang administration is powerless, at least for the time being, to quell the activities of the Communist Party.

AMERICANS RESPONSIBLE FOR MEXICAN DECISION

War Mongers Trying to Draw Weak Nation Into War

Domei

ROME, May 29.—Commenting on Mexico's imminent declaration of war against the Axis, political circles here declared that Mexico's contemplated measure is not especially surprising as it is nothing but the result of interference from American war mongers who are attempting to jeopardize the true interests and peace of a weak nation.

These quarters point out that the development of Mexico's resources have been checked while its freedom has been wrested from it by the United States for its benefit.

The fact that General Manuel Avila Camacho, Mexican President, has announced that Mexico will not dispatch its forces abroad is evidence that the Mexican people do not desire war, it was said.

British Cut Soap Rations

Special

LISBON, May 30.—Soap rations allotted hotels in Great Britain will be curtailed by 20 per cent as from the beginning of June, the London Daily Mail announced.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF CAPTURE GIVEN

(Continued From Page 1)

with mines that even the Dutch vessels were unable to ply these waters and even after we captured Balik Papan, we could not clear the water of all the mines.

Meanwhile, a part of our right wing, instead of following the correct road, proceeding along a wrong route, found itself up against a thick jungle. For four days, the officers and men advanced through this jungle without seeing a ray of sun and without much food.

During the course of this trying advance, however, some of the men found traces of the enemy forces, picking up cigarette ends carelessly thrown amidst the thickets. They were greatly encouraged when they discovered that these cigarette ends had only recently been thrown away. Forcing their weary legs forward, the men marched on and finally encountered the enemy forces, which were defeated and a large number of machine-guns and rifles captured.

The Dutch troops depended much upon their tanks and used them against us whenever they could. We destroyed a great number. The enemy was very much afraid of night attacks. Native soldiers harbored the same fear and often deserted when they were ordered to go out scouting.

Tarakan Oil Described

Now to describe in brief the kind of oil we found at Tarakan. It was heavy and of very good quality. This oil is discriminated from "Japanese oil," which was the worst. Japan used to buy Tarakan oil believing it was the best, but what was then exported was really of the very lowest quality. The Dutch had been planning the destruction of oil refineries since several years ago, but, as our attack came speedier than expected, the enemy could not carry out his plans. The extent of damage caused was not serious and the plants can be utilized and oil produced in the near future.

Here is a story about Sogoro Katsuyama, a civilian in military service, who deserves special mention. He had been living in Tarakan for twenty years and knows the inns and outs of the Island. He led the Japanese Forces from the anchorage.

We now come to the reduction of Balik Papan. We soon discovered that if we attacked the enemy from the rear through jungles, he could be easily defeated. We also decided to launch night attacks if the enemy offered stubborn resistance. The enemy camps at Tarakan were more firmly entrenched than those in Shanghai. There were many more pill boxes. The enemy also had an abundant supply of machine-gun ammunition. It was found from captured maps that these enemy entrenchments were far more firmly built than at first anticipated. When the Dutch commander at Tarakan was questioned by Japanese military authorities, he said that it was expected the Japanese troops moved attack either from the direction of the fortress or from the wharf and that he never expected they would come from the direction of the jungle.

According to a native policeman, who was transferred to Tarakan from Balik Papan, when the Japanese Forces landed on Tarakan, their police chief told his men they had better discard their uniforms lest they should be killed. He added they were serving as policemen for their own livelihood. The police chief was the first to discard his uniform and flee into a nearby jungle.

Looking from the sea at a point about 30 kilometers off the coast, fires would be seen in three quarters. The blazing sky over Tarakan, seen from the First Anchorage, was taken for the lights of a fort and this led us to mistake Gonchanrore and Tarakan and to land on the former. Mr. Katsuyama deemed it his duty to lead the troops there and lifted his head above the boat. He was warned by soldiers not to do this as, if he was killed, there would not be anyone to act as guide. When our forces landed, he discovered his mistake and declared that he could only atone by commiting suicide. When our forces finally landed on Tarakan, he redoubled his energy on the foremost front there, giving valuable information to us as to the location of government buildings and other important establishments. He scouted round the official residence of the enemy commander in the face of heavy fire. At Tarakan, our forces were raided by enemy planes for the first time, but the machines were soon shot down by our fighter planes and anti-aircraft guns. In three days after the landing, no further enemy plane came over.

At Tarakan and in Borneo there are many crocodiles. Before we started on the expedition, we were given anti-poisonous snake medicine by the War Ministry, as Borneo is said to be infested by ferocious animals and poisonous snakes. However, we did not see any snakes even in the jungles. Neither did we come across any ferocious animals. But monkeys we found everywhere.

Airfield Occupied

In the attack on Balik Papan, our main force first occupied the airfield located in the northeast direction of the city. After capturing this airfield, the main force continued its march westward along the coastal line. This main force was named the Storming Party.

According to a story told by one Takahashi, who had lived in the city for about 20 years, the enemy's front lines were well defended. Particularly was the coastal stronghold of the city strongly fortified. Searchlights were continuously in use. As compared with Tarakan, the frontal part of the city of Balik Papan was strongly fortified, so we decided to go in boats and then make a head-on dash through where the battery was located.

There was a reservoir about 10 miles north of the city. There were highways linking Balik Papan and Samarinda, but in the jungles growing between these two cities the enemy had constructed shelters in which were kept foodstuffs sufficient for more than two months.

Presently, from the north of Balik Papan, the Kaneuji Unit was assigned with the task of launching the attack against the enemy forces from the rear. This Kaneuji Unit had made a name for itself by its daring action at Tarakan. As this unit's task was to pass right in front of the enemy battery in boats, its task was an unusually hazardous one.

We had all of our boats camouflaged with the mangrove branches and foliages. The boats were to keep a distance of about 1,000 meters between them and were ordered to make a right-about turn if spotted by the enemy searchlights. Thus we passed right in front of the Balik Papan battery, while the main strength of our unit attempted to land on the eastern coast of the city under cover of night.

On . . . 24 from early in the morning, enemy bombers appeared overhead and ceaselessly dropped explosives until far into the evening. None of the bombs, however, scored hits. On 25 and 26 the enemy planes continuously raided us from morning till far into the night. These enemy planes were four-motor heavy bombers, the so-called "flying fortresses." They usually maintain an altitude of about 8,000 meters, but some of them daringly dove at us. It was a mystery that none of the bombs dropped by the enemy planes hit the transport which was carrying our Sakaguchi Unit. In fact we became so used to coming across these "flying fortresses," that in the end we used to run up on deck to watch these monster bombers whenever they came to raid us.

Our main strength finally succeeded in landing on the eastern coast of Balik Papan, and in no time occupied the airfield without encountering any resistance from the enemy forces. We continued our march westward.

(To Be Concluded)

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

SUMMERVILLE REVEALS SHIPPING DIFFICULTIES

STOCKHOLM, May 30.—Lieutenant-General Summerville, chief of the United States army supply service, declared in London today that the greatest problem today is the ship bottoms with which to transport war requisites, an American broadcast said.

DARK OUTLOOK SEEN FOR SECOND FRONT IN EUROPE

LISBON, May 30.—Creation of the so-called second front in Europe, though gaining supporters, is virtually impossible as such an undertaking is up against innumerable difficulties, the New York Times said.

LOSS OF SHIPS HAMPERING U.S. WAR EFFORTS

STOCKHOLM, May 30.—Commenting on the American shipping problem, the Economist of London, said that the shortage of tonnage is really becoming alarming, adding that America's war efforts were hampered in the most serious way by the mounting loss of merchantmen.

SINKING OF VAMPIRE DESCRIBED BY A SURVIVOR

LISBON, May 30.—All of the eight bombs dropped by the Japanese dive-bombers found their mark on the British destroyer, Vampire, on the Bay of Bengal, blasting away the bow of the vessel, a survivor said, adding: "When the aft-magazine and fuel tank exploded, flames shot up to a height of 50 feet into the air."

U.S. TO DEPORT AN AUSTRALIAN COMMUNIST

LISBON, May 30.—Attorney-General Francis Biddle of the United States yesterday ordered the deportation of Harry Bridges, an Australian, according to an A.B.C. broadcast which declared that Bridges was a member of a Communist party which wanted to overthrow the American Government by force.

TIMES PRESIDENT EXPLAINS EFFORTS

(Continued From Page 1)

Japan and the United States.

"But unfortunately, the United States Government failed to meet Japan halfway. While undoubtedly the majority of the American people did not even dream of a war with Japan at the time, the American Government so misinterpreted Nomura's efforts for peace that peace was rendered more remote than ever. For the American leaders apparently thought Nomura's search for peace was dictated by Japan's exhaustion in the conflict with China. They thought that Japan had come to the end of her rope economically and that therefore Japan had sent an Ambassador of peace to curry the favor of the United States. If the United States would now only stand firm, apply an economic embargo on Japan, bluff a little concerning American military power, Japan would become more conciliatory than ever and would obey the United States completely in any program which the United States might sponsor in East Asia. Such was the mistaken interpretation of the American leaders, an interpretation made possible only by the fact that the American leaders were woefully ignorant of the true conditions in the Orient.

"Despite the American rebuff to Japan's attempt at peaceful negotiations, Japan continued with her efforts. Premier Konoye even sent personal messages to President Roosevelt. Finally, Japan even sent a special envoy, Ambassador Kurusu, flying to Washington in a final effort to preserve peace when the situation became critical in November of last year. The American leaders again apparently thought that the fact that Japan would send a special envoy like Ambassador Kurusu was a sign that Japan would capitulate to almost any condition laid down by the United States. And thus the American Government failed to give Kurusu an opportunity for any real negotiation. There was no give and take. The United States merely presented extreme terms which Japan could accept or reject. The terms were such that no self-respecting country could have accepted them. Reluctantly, Japan was forced to reject them and resort to force of arms.

"When matters approached a crisis in November, the Japanese Government, through the speeches of responsible officials, through the convening of an extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet, through various other acts, made it very evident that Japan regarded the situation with the utmost gravity. There was no attempt to lull the Americans into a sense of security. On the contrary, Japan made every effort to warn the Americans of the seriousness of the crisis. Because of the seriousness of the crisis, Japan took the unprecedented step of sending a special envoy on a special mission to make a last-minute appeal to the United States to show some sign of conciliation. If the United States had responded in even the slightest friendly fashion, Japan would have been more than cooperative in working for peace.

"But the American officials, persisting in misinterpreting Japan's actions, thought that Japan's unusual efforts for peace were only the result of Japan's weakness. They thought that this was the opportune moment to humiliate and cripple Japan. Hence, instead of responding to Japan's overtures, they confronted Japan with impossible demands. Japan was therefore forced to strike by the only means which she had left.

"The opening of the war, therefore, far from being an act of treachery on the part of Japan, came only as a last resort after Japan had made a peaceful effort and had given warning after warning. It was only the mistaken complacence of the American leaders which brought on the war. If the American leaders had been half as well informed about Japan as the Japanese leaders were about America, such a blunder would not have happened. If the United States had made half the efforts for peace that Japan made, the war would have been averted by a wide margin. If the United States had sent a special envoy to Japan to seek an understanding as Japan sent Ambassador Kurusu to Washington, there would have been peace today.

"If peace is to be restored in the future, as it inevitably must some day, Americans must learn to repudiate the false prophets at Washington who so completely misjudged Japan and to listen with more consideration to the sounder advice of the Americans who know Japan better and the Japanese who know America."

MASS RITES FOR HEROES

Funeral Service Held Friday at Maizuru Naval Station

A mass funeral service in honor of Rear-Admiral Shusaku Shibuya, of Tokyo Prefecture, who died in the cause of the War of Greater East Asia and other gallant heroes of Yamagata, Niigata, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Shiga and Kyoto prefectures who have given their lives for the State, was held on the parade ground of the Maizuru Naval Station from 9 a.m. Friday.

Among those present at the rites were Vice-Admiral Sonosuke Kobayashi, Commander of the Naval Station, Admiral Zengo Yoshida, member of the Supreme War Council and members of the bereaved families.

Last Rites for Elked

The funeral service for Anton Elked who died on May 29 will be held at the Catholic Church, 44 Yamate-cho, Yokohama, from 10 a.m. Monday.

ARMY AIR ACTIVITY IN MALAYA IS TOLD

(Continued From Page 1)

damaged, now began a descent by circling.

Sub-Officer Hirano, Corporal Fujimoto, and Corporal Yoshida, in their machines, managed to get close to the enemy plane from behind.

Sergeant Sato, who had outflanked the enemy machine, let loose a volley of bullets. In a few moments there was an explosion from the hostile plane. Then it dropped into the sea from an altitude of 400 meters.

If this enemy plane had discovered the transports at anchor and if it had succeeded in getting the information about the presence of the vessels to its base, possibly, the plan of landing troops on Malaya in the face of enemy fire would not have worked out the way it did.

Under the escort of the air unit, the flotilla of transports moved on.

As the day wore on, by degrees the weather became bad.

It was the Kato air unit which was under orders to give protection to the transports after sunset, when even without bad weather conditions it would have been extremely difficult to perform the task before it.

The period of twilight is extremely short in the southern regions.

The commander of the unit was under no illusion about the nature of the work which he was about to undertake.

He knew for certain that he should count it happy if he were not killed in the performance of his task.

He hand picked from the more experienced of the members of his unit a number of men who should go with him on the extremely difficult mission of protecting the convoys effectively from air attacks after night-fall under exceedingly unfavorable conditions.

By this time the flotilla of convoys was a number of kilometers away from a certain base.

Long Hours of Duty

Extremely long was the time during which the commander of the unit at the head of a group of picked members of his force was to be on duty.

This consideration prompted the commander to divide this group into two sections which would by turns mount guard over the transports.

He ordered Lieutenant Takayama to go first to the place where the transports were. This officer was to be back at the base by daylight. Incidentally he died a glorious death in a battle over Kuala Lumpur on December 22 last year.

When Lieutenant Takayama was off, the commander, leading a squadron of planes, left to perform the duty of guarding the transports after sunset.

He and his men were over the flotilla of transports, maintaining a close watch for possible hostile planes, until night fell.

It was pitch dark, as the commander and his men were on the way to the base after they had performed their duty.

At one time during their flight they were caught in a squall.

They flew blindly while taking care to be at an altitude of from 50 to 150 meters.

While they were flying under the clouds at an altitude of 100 meters, Lieutenant Kunii, commander of the third division of the squadron, saw planes piloted by Sergeant Tsuzuki and Sub-Officer Nakamichi disappear.

After a long difficult flight in exceedingly bad weather, all men of the squadron were exhausted, and were liable to hallucination.

The two machines which suddenly were lost to the sight of Lieutenant Kunii, were caught again in a violent squall after they had passed over the northern part of Panjang Island.

It was impossible for them to go ahead.

At this the commander of the Kato Unit turned to the northwest. Presently he got above the clouds. There he shaped his course northeastward.

After a while he reached over what he thought was land. He was at an altitude of 6,500 meters. Above there were clouds.

Evidently he was in a gap between banks of clouds.

He cruised about the space for about 30 minutes, trying to make sure of his position.

The machine occupied by Lieutenant Takahashi, commander of the second division of the squadron, was seen rolling. It looked as though the machine was going to drop from the formation.

Presently it headed downward, and was lost in the scattered clouds.

Almost immediately after the machine was lost to sight, what seemed a flash was observed in a gap between the clouds. It proved to be a searchlight.

The luck of the men of the squadron still held good.

There was a sharp descent. Presently the men found themselves over firm ground in darkness.

It was an easy matter for them to get to their base.

The next morning, that is, on December 8, the Aoki air unit brought the Bay of Thailand under its control and a march on the Malay Peninsula was under way.

The planes which had been sent on a reconnoitering flight to Singora and Batani where the enemy had air bases, had not returned yet. There was no waiting for their return.

The commander of the unit made up his mind to carry out attacks on these enemy air bases no matter how costly they should prove.

A part of the unit went to Batani. The main body left for Singora.

The commander of the unit himself made a reconnoitering flight over Singora.

There was no sign of an enemy plane over the base.

Presently he discovered that nothing was the matter with the transports, and that the enemy base had already fallen into Japanese hands.

Presently the commander alighted, followed by his men.

The group of planes which had been sent against Batani saw two enemy planes over that place. The enemy planes avoided meeting the Japanese.

The Batani base had not yet been occupied by the Japanese. As a result the planes had to retrace their way to Singapore.

On December 9 the Aoki unit attacked several enemy airfields and destroyed 18 enemy planes.

Today's Press Comments

SUNDAY, May 31, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Collapse of Chungking Regime Nears

HOCHI—The crushing defeat suffered by the Anglo-Chiang forces in Burma has completely isolated the Chungking regime, causing a rapid deterioration in the political field. To make the matter worse, the Chiang forces have been compelled to forsake all key points in Chekiang Province, thus shaking the foundation of the Chungking administration.

Now that the Chiang administration is confronted with the gravest danger since the outbreak of the China Affair both militarily and economically, internal friction among high Chungking officials is slowly coming to the surface.

On the other hand, certain elements among the Kuomintang have lost faith in the strength of the Allies particularly in view of the series of setbacks suffered by the Anglo-American combined forces. They are going even so far as to predict that the ultimate victory for the Allied forces is hopeless, and accordingly, are maneuvering to overthrow the Chiang administration by creating a new body in cooperation with the Communist Party.

The latter is said to be very enthusiastic toward this end and is already prepared to effect a reorganization, establishing a faction tentatively called the People's Party.

The collapse of the fapi notes clearly explains the plight of the Chungking regime under the present circumstances, and further, it will undoubtedly accentuate the antipathy toward General Chiang Kaishek and his adherents.

Nanking's Special Envoy

NICHI NICHI—Dr. Chu Min-i, Special Envoy of the National Government at Nanking, General Yang Kuei-i, and Admiral Jen Yuen-tao are to be honored tomorrow when they will be granted an audience by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

This special mission from Nanking came to this country in order to express congratulations for the brilliant victories scored by the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Forces and to express appreciation for the aid and support this country is giving to their Government, as well as to express the unflinching resolve of their Government to back this country in successfully carrying on the current War of Greater East Asia.

Prosecution of the current war by this country has resulted in repeated setbacks suffered by America and Britain, and simultaneously it accelerated the collapse of the Chungking Government to a large extent. However, it should be noted that there are still many hardships and difficulties which are to be overcome before the current war could be brought to a successful conclusion.

America's Internal Condition

MIYAKO—People standing against President Roosevelt are steadily increasing in the United States. In speeches and articles, they are expressing dissatisfaction with his policy. Not content with this, they are instituting a movement against the Roosevelt Administration, thereby intending to induce the United States to reorientate its international policy.

This is a very noteworthy trend to say the least. The Roosevelt Administration charges these men as being involved in anti-national and anti-war movements and is trying to punish them severely, thereby trying to patch up the unfavorable situation.

It is natural for the Government to impose severe punishment on anti-national and anti-war instigators, but it is really strange that a "land of liberty" like the United States is inclined to apply severe punishment on people criticizing Government policies. The severer the punishments become, the brisker will be such a movement. The trend must be watched with much interest.

PUBLIC KITCHENS BUILT BY ARMY IN SURABAYA

Domei

SURABAYA, May 30.—The Japanese Military Administration has established large public kitchens which can cater to 25,000 persons, at five places in the city, in order to feed those who cannot work on account of illness as well as others.

Those who have been granted food tickets now total more than 6,000. They are being given food every day at 11 food distribution offices in the city which are supplied by the five kitchens.

The Japanese Army Administration also is employing many unemployed for road reconstruction and other work.

Today Lives Forever
in a Photo
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58th Air Attack On Port Moresby Made by Japanese

Domei

LISBON, May 29.—Port Moresby, in New Guinea, was yesterday subjected to another fierce Japanese air raid, according to Melbourne dispatches reaching here today. Yesterday's was the 58th Japanese air attack on the port, according to the Allied Headquarters, the dispatches added.

DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY HOLDS FIRST MEETING

Will Dispatch 5 Experts to Probe Resources and Transportation

The Central Society for the Development of the East Indies, which has recently been established for the purpose of giving aid to various development works in East Indies, held its first official meeting Saturday morning at the office of the Japan Industrial Association, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.

At the meeting, Lieutenant-General Toyoju Takata, Lieutenant-General Nobutaka Shioten and Kazukiyo Yokoyama were chosen as chairman, vice-chairman and managing director, respectively.

It was also decided at the meeting that five experts will be dispatched by the Society to the East Indies to investigate natural resources and transportation facilities there.

The Society has 4,000 members in Japan and 2,000 in the East Indies.

Togo Memorial Rites Held

A memorial service attended by high personages in various fields was held Saturday at the Togo Shrine in observance of the 8th anniversary of the death of Fleet Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo, Commander-in-Chief of the victorious Japanese Fleet in the Battle of the Japan Sea during the Russo-Japanese War.

SHAN STATE RULERS PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE

All Eager to Cooperate With Japan—Angered at Chiang Troops' Plundering

The King of Shwebo and his son, ruler and heir to the throne, respectively, of the small Kingdom of Shwebo, one of the North Shan States in Burma, paying a visit to a certain unit of the Imperial Forces, pledged wholehearted cooperation with the Japanese Army, according to a dispatch to the Nichi Nichi.

After the interview, both the king and his son beamed with smiles. The latter, who spoke good English said:

"With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Chungking troops, saying that they would defend and save Burma from falling into Japan's hands, swarmed across the border into our country. Suffering defeat after defeat, however, they fled into the Shwebo Plateau and robbing the people and burning houses, caused a wave of terror to sweep over our peaceful kingdom.

"Our people are greatly angered against the Chungking troops and we are ready to fight them.

"The kings of the North Shan States, with their 1,000,000 subjects, are all determined to cooperate with the Imperial Japanese Army and thus help to build up the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

The North Shan States, known as the Switzerland of Burma, are located on a plateau some 3,000 feet above sea level on the border of north Thailand and Yunnan Province. There are over 300 small kingdoms. The kings lead lives very similar to those of the feudal lords in Japan during the olden days. These kings used to receive financial support from Britain.

The King of Shwebo, a relative of the King of Mandalay, lives in a beautiful modern-style palace. In the spacious grounds there are tennis courts, a golf link and garages.

Piano Recital
Yoko
Matsukuma
Satur., June 6,
at 7: P.M.
HIBIYA PUBLIC HALL
ADMISSION:
¥3.10 (Reserved) ¥2.00—Incl. Tax.
Advance Booking: Play Guide, Music Stores, Hibiya Public Hall.
PROGRAM
Chopin:
Sonata No. 3 in B Minor
Nocturne in C Minor
Waltz in A flat Major
Etude in C sharp Minor
Scherzo in B flat Minor
Liszt:
Tarantella
Sonnets from Petrarca
1) A flat Major
2) D flat Major
Polonaise No. 2

Piano
Recital
LYDIA
SHAPIRO
Thurs., June 11, at 6:30 p.m.
Sangyo Kaikan Hall
Sponsored by LYDIA SHAPIRO Support Society
Assisted by KOKUSAI BUNKA GAKUIN
Program
1. SCARLATTI-TAUSIG: Pastorale e capriccio
2. BACH: Italienisches Konzert
Allegro Moderato
Andante
Allegro
3. SCHUMANN: Symphonische Etueden Op. 13
4. CHOPIN: Berceuse
Barcarolle
Ballade As Dur Op. 47 No. 3
5. LISZT: Au Bord dune Source
Wolderauschen
Etude Des Dur
Mephisto-Valse
Admission: ¥2.80, ¥1.40 (Incl. Tax)
Advance Booking at Play Guide, and Sangyo Kaikan.

for Mothers
and Children
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When WAKAMOTO tablets are taken by sucklings of under-developed and indigestive natures, their digestive power become remarkably strong and active. Their diarrhoea is thus cured and their absorptive power of nourishment is increased. This will make good their under-development in a brief period.

Of late, many kinds of Vitamin B preparation of chemical synthesis are on the market, but none excels more than WAKAMOTO tablets of Complex Concentrate in point of the absorptive and digestive efficiency of Vitamin B.

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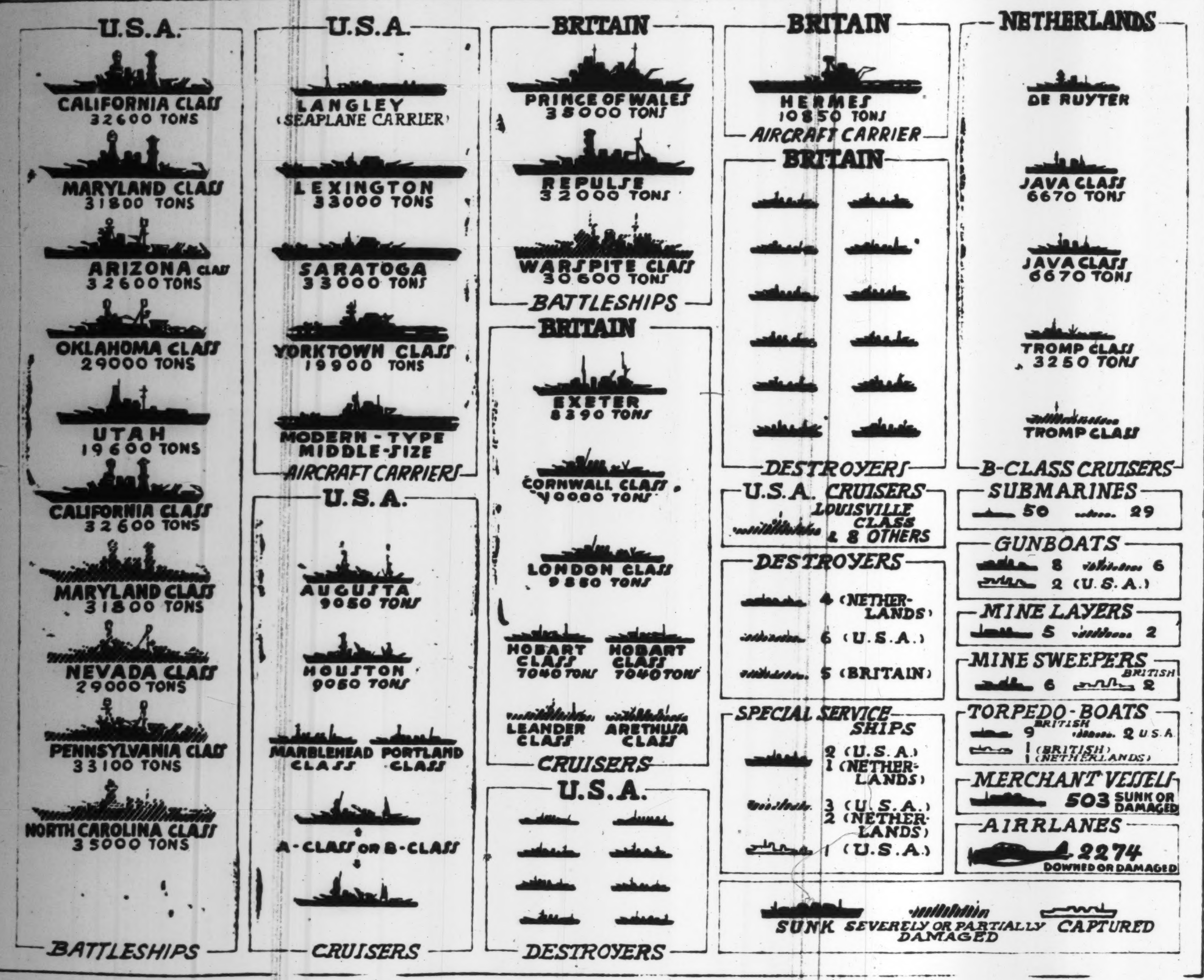
Brilliant Achievements of Imperial Japanese Navy



On the morning of May 27, 37th Navy Day, all newspapers in this country carried an Imperial Headquarters announcement disclosing the brilliant achievements of the Imperial Japanese Navy since the start of the current War of Greater East Asia. It told the nation that the Navy had either sunk, damaged or captured 260 enemy warships, and 503 merchant vessels. In addition, 2274 enemy aircraft have been destroyed or damaged. The above chart, prepared by the Japan Times and Advertiser staff, illustrates graphically the combined results of the invincible Japanese Navy during the period under review.

LIFE IN N.E.I. CAMP VIVIDLY DESCRIBED

Ex-Consul-General Ishizawa Also Speaks on Efforts To Prevent War

A long radio address was broadcast by Yutaka Ishizawa, up to recently Japanese Consul-General in Batavia, from Java on March 12.

Dealing first with the great privations and hardships suffered by Japanese nationals during their three-month period of internment at the hands of the Netherlands East Indies officials, Mr. Ishizawa said that the Japanese were treated in a most heartless manner. Crowded into cramped quarters like so many sardines in a can, their radio was taken away from them and they were not even allowed to read newspapers. The food was such that it would be turned down even by a coolie, Mr. Ishizawa declared.

Dealing next with the vital Japan-N.E.I. negotiations, Mr. Ishizawa said that he commenced his efforts to bring about a betterment of relations between the two countries as early as in 1936. He then explained how due to the stubborn and mistaken attitude of the Dutch officials, who placed so much reliance on America and Britain, the talks came to result in failure.

After touching briefly in the great victory Japan has gained in the Netherlands East Indies, Mr. Ishizawa stressed that the Imperial Forces will continue to crush all enemies. On the other hand, he concluded, the Japanese Army and Navy will extend helping hands to all friends.

His speech, which was chiefly addressed to East Indies inhabitants and was broadcast over the Bandoeng and Niron stations in Japanese, Malay and Dutch, follows:

"I wish to address myself chiefly to inhabitants in the East Indies.

"The moment the current war started, that is, early on the morning of last December 8, I and more than 10 staff members of the consulate had the misfortune of being detained.

Great Hardships

"Exceedingly great were the privations and hardships we were made to go through for three months during which we were deprived of freedom altogether.

"I am going to speak generally about the life we were made to live as prisoners.

"Firstly, all the money we had was confiscated, with a complete disregard of whether it was public or privately owned. We were supplied with a monthly food allowance of 73 guilders 10 cents per head and allowed a small sum of money for pocket money.

"Secondly, prior to the war only I and my family lived at the official residence of the Consulate General in Batavia. After we were placed under detention, however, a total of 29 persons, including myself, had to live in the small consular building like sardines in a barrel.

"Thirdly, It was of frequent occurrence that the armed police officers watching us patroled about the interior of the consular building by day and by night without consulting the convenience of none but themselves.

"Fourthly, the radio set in the consular building was seized. During our detention we were not allowed to take in any newspaper.

"It will easily be seen that the treatment accorded the other consuls and members of their staffs was worse than the treatment of me.

"The consuls in Menado and Macassal and their parties were not given any food for a whole day during which they were on the way from Macassal to Batavia.

All Blindfolded

"While traveling by land they had their eyes bandaged. Aboard airplanes they were also blindfolded.

"No wonder that when they reached my official residence all of them should be found so weakened from hunger, exhaustion, and from the effect of having their eyes bandaged as to be in danger of falling unconscious.

"As regards the general Japanese residents, as was shown by the facts subsequently brought out, all of them, without exception of even persons above 70 years and invalid women, were placed under detention.

"Extremely heartless was the manner in which they were treated. I know of persons who were forced to walk more than 10 kilometers along a mountain path at night.

"I know of others who were deprived of not only their household effects but also the money which was in their pocket and personal effects, and then were taken to the place of detention with nothing on but their pyjamas and with not a simple personal belonging.

"The food given the general Japanese residents in the place of detention was such that a coolie would have disdained to even taste it. It consisted of boiled rice of the coarsest sort with a slice of buffalo meat no larger than a one sen copper coin.

Five-Cent Allowance

"The money they were allowed a day for pocket money was five cents per head. This was in sharp contrast with what was allowed the detained German residents, which was 10 cents.

"A worse fate was in store for them. Following a period of detention, they were transferred to Australia under conditions so terrible as to suggest those under which criminals usually are placed. When they will be able to return to Japan, nobody knows. One thing is certain. Their transportation to Australia increased 10 fold their hardships.

"I came to my post in Batavia following rupture of the first Japan-Netherlands East Indies conference. I worked to the best of my ability for an improvement in the relations between Japan and the East Indies which then were dangerously strained. I at last succeeded in negotiating the so-called Ishizawa-Hart memorandum.

"I came again to the East Indies with a mission to fulfill which was similar to that on which I came to that country for the first time.

"I tried my utmost to improve relations between Japan and the East Indies for a year.

"Then in November last year I was ordered by the Japanese Government to return home.

"I promptly notified the old Netherlands East Indies Government. At the same time I reserved a cabin.

Asked to Stay

"Then the Governor-General sent the Director of the East Asia Bureau to me to convey his desire to see me—'a man well posted on affairs of the colony and closely acquainted with the sentiments of the nationals of the Netherlands'—and to urge that I carry on in my post at a time when 'the international situation is threatening.'

"The international situation in those days was full of ominous possibilities. There was nothing to show what would be the outcome of the Japan-America parley. The press reports indicated the possibility of the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and America.

"In spite of all this I gave consideration to the Governor-General's proposal. I at once communicated by telegraph with the Foreign Office.

"I was waiting for word from Tokyo, having made up my mind to work to the last for improved relations between Japan and the East Indies and to be resigned to detention in case the worst happened.

"The consideration of my position with the Governor-General prompts the thought that he should have thought proper to have treated me and the members of my staff during our detention a bit better than he did.

"Apart from the question of material treatment for us, I should think that the Governor-General should have been fit to have made some slight attempt to greet me after I regained my freedom.

No Special Consideration

"The Governor-General did not show to me any special consideration, material or spiritual.

"Fortunately the combined Anglo-American armed forces were crushed by the brave and daring Imperial Forces.

"Thanks to this, we were welcomed by a unit of the Imperial Forces on the ninth of this month and I regained my freedom.

"We left Wanasari where we had been detained and traveling by way of Chanieur, I arrived at Bandoeng on the 10th.

"I take the opportunity of describing plainly the causes and circumstances of the new situation which unfolding itself before the eyes of my audience as the result of Japanese occupation and of suggesting the attitude my audience is expected to adopt in the future.

"I can recall that it was in November of the year before last that I was sent to Batavia for the second time as Japanese consul-general, and that since then until the disruption of the Japan-Netherlands Indies conference I, as one of the delegates of Japan, conducted a series of negotiations with the then N.E.I. chiefs, as well as others representing the country, under the supervision of Japan's Chief Delegate Kenkichi Yoshizawa and did my utmost in the sincere hope of completely readjusting the differences between the two countries. However, the leading members of the former Netherlands East Indies Government lacked the characters becoming statesmen and stubbornly adhere to their time-honored ideas with the result that the parley finally had to end in a failure.

Events Reviewed

"What happened prior to and what led to the disruption of the conference, I shall now describe frankly.

"At that time I asked for and had an interview with the former delegates and the Governor-General of the Netherlands Indies soon after I assumed my post there, and told them that Japan understood it was the intention of the Netherlands Indies to conclude an alliance with England, so as to restore its Home Country to normalcy. I stressed that this had nothing to do with the affairs of the Orient. Japan, in connection with the China Affair, I pointed out, was indignant at America and Britain, but as far as the Netherlands Indies, was concerned, Japan's desire was to bring about a peaceful readjustment and settlement of all disputes between the two countries. Such being the case, I explained that the Netherlands Indies should refrain from adhering to the principle of relying on Britain and America and should decide their attitude toward Japan by taking an independent stand. To this, the Governor-General replied that the Netherlands Indies would, as a rule, always pursue an independent policy and would not follow in the footsteps of Britain or America.

"Despite these assurances, however, the turn of events only aggravated relations between Japan and the Netherlands Indies, the latter gradually assuming a policy of open dependence on Britain and America. What resulted was that the former Netherlands Indies Government preposterously enforced the asset freezing act against Japanese residents in the country. Still I did not lose hope, and when I met the Governor-General some time in the middle of November on the occasion of my visit to him to say goodbye as I was returning to Japan, I told him that if he had any remark to make regarding relations between Japan and the Netherlands Indies, I would gladly convey it to Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, adding that I knew the Foreign Minister very well since I had taken up a post in the Foreign Ministry because he was my senior. But the Governor-General coldly replied that the attitude of the Netherlands Indies was already decided and that he had no remarks to make. Not only this, when Foreign Minister van Kleffens of the Refugee Dutch Government in London happened to visit Batavia while the conference was still in progress, I asked for a friendly discussion with him regarding the problems outstanding between Japan and the Netherlands Indies, thinking that it would be a very good opportunity to hold such a discussion with him. I was however, refused an interview. Furthermore, I then made a round of visits not only to the then Vice Governor-General, but also to many other leading government officials of the then Netherlands Indies Government and pointed out to them in plain terms that it would not be a pertinent policy for the Netherlands Indies to follow to side with Britain and America and take an antagonistic attitude toward Japan. But they were all adamant, refusing absolutely to even show any sign of lending an ear to what I had to say.

Japan's Stand Explained

"My argument was: It is true that Britain and America, refusing to recognize the new situation brought about in East Asia, are not only extending aid to the Chungking regime but are also hindering Japan's military move in this area and thus are causing Japan anger and to harbor the idea that it should retaliate against such an action. The Netherlands Indies should become a member of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia and collaborate with Japan in the attainment of its object, on the assumption that all disputes between Japan and the country could be amicably settled through peaceful negotiation.

"I repeatedly made this clear to them, but the Governor-General and other leading members of the Netherlands Indies Government, misled by the British and American false propaganda and overestimating the Allied Power, undervalued Japan's real strength and showed only an added tendency in their attitude toward relying on Britain and America. Particularly the attitude Van Mook took toward me was exceedingly insolent.

"How Japan patiently and scrupulously did its utmost to bring about a peaceful settlement, I made clear when the conference was brought to a disruption. As was expressly explained in the joint communique as well as in the speech by Chief Delegate Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japan then considered that the relations between Japan and the Netherlands Indies would be as usual, although the Japan-Netherlands Indies parley ended in a failure.

"Then Anglo-American economic pressure brought to bear upon the N.E.I. was gradually intensified so that Japan, as a measure of self-defense, conducted a peaceful advance of troops to the southern section of the French Indo-China. As was clarified at that time, the move had no connection at all with the Netherlands East Indies, but the latter, failing to see the situation in its true light, blindly contended that it was a threat to that country and followed the American and British examples, freezing the Japanese assets on July 28, 1941.

"As a result, trade relations between Japan and the Netherlands East Indies were severed and the existence of the Japanese residents was threatened as they were thus denied all means of earning their livelihood. Accordingly, out of the 7,000 Japanese residents in that country, 6,000 were forced reluctantly to give up what they had accomplished through years of sweat and toil and return to Japan. As I looked after the welfare of the evacuees, I know well the ill-feelings harbored by the evacuating Japanese against the Dutch officials. Such a step as taken by America, Britain and the Netherlands was more than a military operation against this country.

Action Only Natural

"The situation having reached such a stage, Japan resorted to force of arms, but even then, war was declared only on America and Britain, Japan refraining to take up arms or to enter into a state of war with the Netherlands East Indies. However, the Dutch officials were too blind to realize the weakness of their own country and declared war on Japan of their own accord. It was only natural, therefore, that Japan should retaliate against this move.

"I believe that you people, simultaneously with knowing the real strength of the Imperial Forces, must have found out the mistaken policy of the Dutch Government officials and their failure to understand Japan.

"The reason for their mistaken policy is obvious. The Dutch officials pictured the world situation by believing Anglo-American propaganda, looking at the Japanese news through colored glasses. This trend was particularly noticeable among the officials of the East Asia Bureau of that country who estimated the strength of the Japanese Forces on the basis of false propaganda spread by the Chungking administration or by picking up debates of some individuals in Japan.

"Whenever they found documents which were more or less anti-Netherlands in the homes of the Japanese residents, they misinterpreted them as the consensus of Japanese opinion, absolutely refus-

(Continued on Page 4)

Refreshing Discovery Is Made by Japanese Troops in Mandalay

Joyful and welcome news passed from lip to lip of the soldiers suffering from the intense heat of tropical Burma that beer and lemonade shortly will be forthcoming as it has been discovered that two large beer and lemonade plants were miraculously left untouched by the inferno which practically reduced Mandalay to ashes, says Domei quoting a Nichi Nichi report. The welcome discovery was made in the course of a thorough survey undertaken for the reconstruction of Mandalay by the Japanese Forces. One large brewery was found intact on May 15, its machinery in good working order. Rice from northern Burma, mixed with hops, was learned to be the raw materials, the Nichi Nichi said, adding, that a Japanese unit enthusiastically is making preparations so that their product will be a boon to the front-line soldiers within a short time.

TODESANZEIGE

Am 27. Mai, 11 Uhr Abends, starb underwartet

HERR ARTHUR FRIED

tief betrauert von seinen Angehoerigen und Freunden, die Trauerfeier findet Montag, den 1. Juni, 2 Uhr in der Deutschen Kirche Tokyo, Kojimachi-ku, Nakaroku bancho Togosaka statt.

Kamakura Zaimokuza 977

CHOSENESE PEOPLE PRAISED BY MINAMI

Have Become Very Good Subjects, Declares Out-Going Governor

Reviewing conditions in Keijo, Chosen, during his tenure of office as Governor-General, General Jiro Minami, retiring executive, said, that the Chosenese people have become very good subjects and since the outbreak of the China Affair they have displayed admirable patriotism, reports Domei

This statement, was made by the outgoing Governor-General Friday afternoon in a press interview held at his official residence. He also said that the entire Chosenese people, fully realising the important role of Chosen as the arsenal and larder of Japan in the conduct of the War of Greater East Asia, have and are fully cooperating with the Government-General in increasing industrial production and in the development of arms resources.

Prefacing his statement with the remark that he has had a very busy time during the past six years, General Minami praised the Chosenese people in the highest terms for having overcome all hardships and difficulties consequent upon the great inundation, which visited Chosen in 1936, and again in 1938, and the draught which visited the peninsula in 1939. He continued.

"The Sino-Japanese conflict was followed by the Changkoufeng Incident and this in turn was followed by the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Each time these big events occurred, however, the thoughts and ideas of the Chosenese people advanced with the intensification of their patriotism. Realizing fully the important role of Chosen as the 'arsenal' and the 'larder' of Japan Proper in the conduct of the War of Greater East Asia, the Chosenese people have and are fully cooperating with the Government-General in increasing industrial productivity and in developing farm resources.

"What pleases me most is the fact that each time these big events occurred, the consciousness of the Chosenese people that they are good subjects of the Throne has been markedly strengthened, resulting finally in the decision of the Tokyo Government to apply the military conscription system to Chosenese in full recognition of their patriotism, which is certainly a source of great congratulation."

In conclusion, he stated, "I have the satisfaction of knowing that during the past six years I have done my bit toward the goal of bringing Chosen and Japan Proper into one harmonious whole."

General Minami is scheduled to leave Keijo on June 6 for Tokyo, according to Domei. The transfer of business will take place between General Minami and General Kuniaki Koiso, new Governor-General, on June 11 at the office of the Tokyo Branch of the Government-General.

Rokuichiro Ono, former Vice-Governor-General is scheduled to leave Keijo on June 10 and to transfer his business to Takeo Tanaka, new Vice-Governor-General.

RUSSIAN AUTHOR FETED

Many Japanese Friends Present at Harbin Function

Nicolai Bhaikov, 80-year-old White Russian author noted for his writings on Siberian and Manchurian life, especially his book "Wang the Tiger," was entertained Friday night at the Kosei Kaikan Hall, Harbin, to celebrate his 40th year of literary work, says Domei quoting a Yomiuri report.

Many Russian, Japanese and Manchoukuoan friends of the aged writer were present at the party. Among the Japanese who sent telegrams of congratulation was Kan Kikuchi, popular novelist, the report stated.

HOKKAIDO HAS MOST THEATERS IN JAPAN

Tokyo Does Not Rank First As Popularly Believed, But Ninth

Contrary to popular belief and despite the fact that there are so many fine theaters in the capital. Tokyo Prefecture ranks a lowly ninth when the total number of theaters in each of the larger prefectures is taken into consideration.

This interesting revelation was made Friday by the Education Ministry, following a thoroughgoing investigation into the matter by officials of its Social Education Bureau.

The results of the investigation show that there are a total of 1,934 theaters in Japan. More than half, or in figures, 1,115, are found in towns. Four hundred and twenty-two theaters are located in cities and 397 in villages.

With regard to seating capacity, the investigation shows that of the total, 1,000 theaters can accommodate an audience of 500 to 1,000.

Hokkaido, with 152, boasts the largest number of theaters. Aichi Prefecture comes next with 101 and Fukushima, Gifu and Hiroshima Prefectures follow in the order named. Tokyo Prefecture is found ranking ninth.

The Education Ministry simultaneously announced on Friday that the "Theater Law" will be promulgated on the basis of this investigation.

KAWANA
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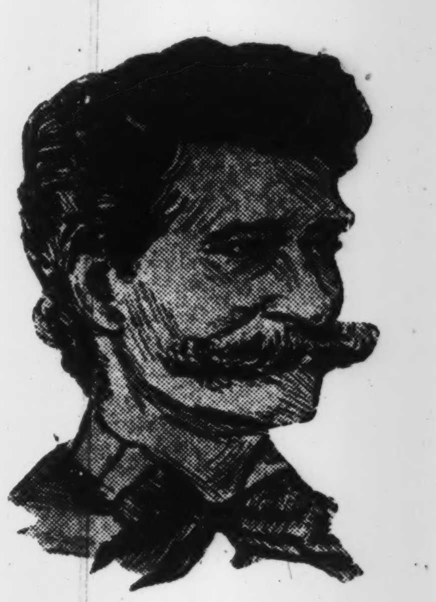
Second Concert by Gyosei-kai Society
PIANO, VIOLIN, and VOCAL SOLOS
Friday, June 5, at 6:30 p.m.
Sangyo Kaikan Hall

PERFORMANCES By
Toshiko Yamamoto ....(Piano)
Masako Yoshimura ....(Piano)
Kikuyo Terada ....(Piano)
Tatsuo Tsutsumi ....(Piano)
Reiko Chiba ....(Soprano)
Nozomi Aoyama ....(Piano)
Michiko Oka ....(Piano)
Ryuko Fujii ....(Piano)
Yasuko Suzuki ....(Soprano)
Seiichi Hayakawa ..(Barytone)
Eika Kanami ....(Violin)

Program
1. Fantasia Opus 49 ..Chopin
2. Shigure ni Yoseru .Y. Hirai
Gogatsu ....Y. Hirai
3. Hungarian Rhapsody No. 12 ......Liszt
4. Aria from "A Life for the Tsaar" ......Glinka
Aria from "L'Africaine" ..Meyerbeer
5. Piano Concerto D minor ....Mozart
6. Violin Concerto D major ....Mozart
7. Eroica Variations, Opus 35 ......Beethoven
8. Duet from "The Magic Flute" Mozart
Duet from "Don Juan" ....Mozart
9. "Rigoletto" Paraphrase ....Liszt

ADMISSION: ¥1.25 (incl. tax) Advance Booknig at Play Guide, Sangyo Kaikan.

JOHANN STRAUSS WALZER



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TEIDAI NINE DEFEATS RIKKYO TEAM, 9 TO 7

Meiji vs. Waseda Football Match Slated at Korakuen Monday

Rapping out 15 hits against a parade of four Rikkyo hurlers, Imperial slapped a 9 to 7 win Saturday in the curtain-raiser of the Big Six League twin-bill at the Meiji Shrine baseball stadium. In the night-cap, Meiji downed Keio 5 to 1.

Although Imperial's chucker Okamoto was touched for 13 safeties, he kept them well scattered for the victory. Rikkyo's first baseman, Nishimoto was the batting star, rapping out a pair of doubles.

		R	H	E
Imperial	120 030 300—9		15	2
Rikkyo	100 100 302—7		13	1
Keio	100 000 000—1		7	1
Meiji	000 005 00a—5		4	1

BASKETBALL

Imperial and Rikkyo continued to lead the play of the collegiate basketballers with triumphs at the Kokutaikan. Imperial handed the Waseda five a 41 to 27 defeat, while Rikkyo beating Shodai, 58 to 46.

Imperial	18	23—41
Waseda	19	8—27
Rikkyo	35	23—58
Shodai	22	24—46

Water Polo

At the Meiji Shrine pool, the collegians engaged in two tilts. Waseda easily defeated Imperial, 11 to 2, while Rikkyo nosed out Ichiko, 3 to 1.

Waseda	6	5—11
Imperial	2	0—2
Rikkyo	1	2—3
Ichiko	1	0—1

Football in Full Swing

Another traditional battle, Meiji vs. Waseda, will feature the twin bill of the Kanto Intercollegiate Football League Monday at the Korakuen stadium. The opener has Nichidai meeting Rikkyo with kick-off at 3 p.m.

Meiji, the defending champion, carries a record of no defeats in two games, while Waseda has suffered a defeat against Keio and has scored victories over Hosei and Rikkyo.

Meiji, has yet to show the class which carried them to the championship last fall. With new men in the backfield their attack has stalled considerably as witness their 13 to 7 victory over Nichidai and a 12 to 0 triumph over Hosei.

Waseda started their season in great style defeating Rikkyo 32 to 6. Since then, however, they were humbled by Keio 14 to 0 and took a shaky victory over Hosei 8 to 7.

Meiji on the strength of their season record will be the general favorite. However, since the elevens are bitter rivals, a battle royal is expected.

While Nichidai has failed to register a victory in two engagements, they are considered to hold too much punch for the small Rikkyo squad. Rikkyo, is fresh from their triumph over Hosei and may put up an interesting battle.

BAY CITY WOMEN'S CLUB LIBRARY WILL CONTINUE

No Social Meetings Will Be Held—More German Books Added

At the general meeting of the International Women's Club, held at the Hotel New Grand, Yokohama recently, it was decided:

1. To suspend all social activities of the club:
2. To retain a skeleton committee of five;
3. To keep the library open; and
4. To charge a membership fee of ¥5.

No social meetings will be held but every endeavor will be made to keep the library open. The committee feels well repaid for its efforts by the increased interest shown by the members in using the library. A great number of books have been added, among them, several German books. The committee announced that it wishes to thank those who have donated books to the library. Further donations of English, German, and French books will be highly appreciated.

Officers for 1942-1943 are: Vice-President: Mrs. T. H. Fachtmann; Treasurer: Mrs. J. Darbier; Library chairman: Mrs. V. Barbashoff; Committee members: Mrs. M. Apcar and Mrs. J. Baenziger.

Library hours are Tuesdays and Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Membership dues may be paid in the library or to the Treasurer, Mrs. J. Darbier, 28 Bluff.

Today's Sports

BASEBALL

Big six collegiate league games. Tripleheader. Imperial vs. Rikkyo, Keio vs. Meiji and Waseda vs. Hosei at Meiji Shrine baseball stadium. 10 a.m.

TRACK AND FIELD

Kanto students championships. Final day at Meiji Shrine stadium. 10 a.m.

BASKETBALL

Kanto collegiate league games. Rikkyo vs. Shodai. Imperial vs. Waseda and Bunrika vs. Keio at Kokutaikan, Kanda. 1 p.m.

WATER POLO

Kanto students league matches. Nichidai vs. Ichiko. Imperial vs. Bunrika, and Rikkyo vs. Keio at Meiji Shrine pool. 3:20 p.m.

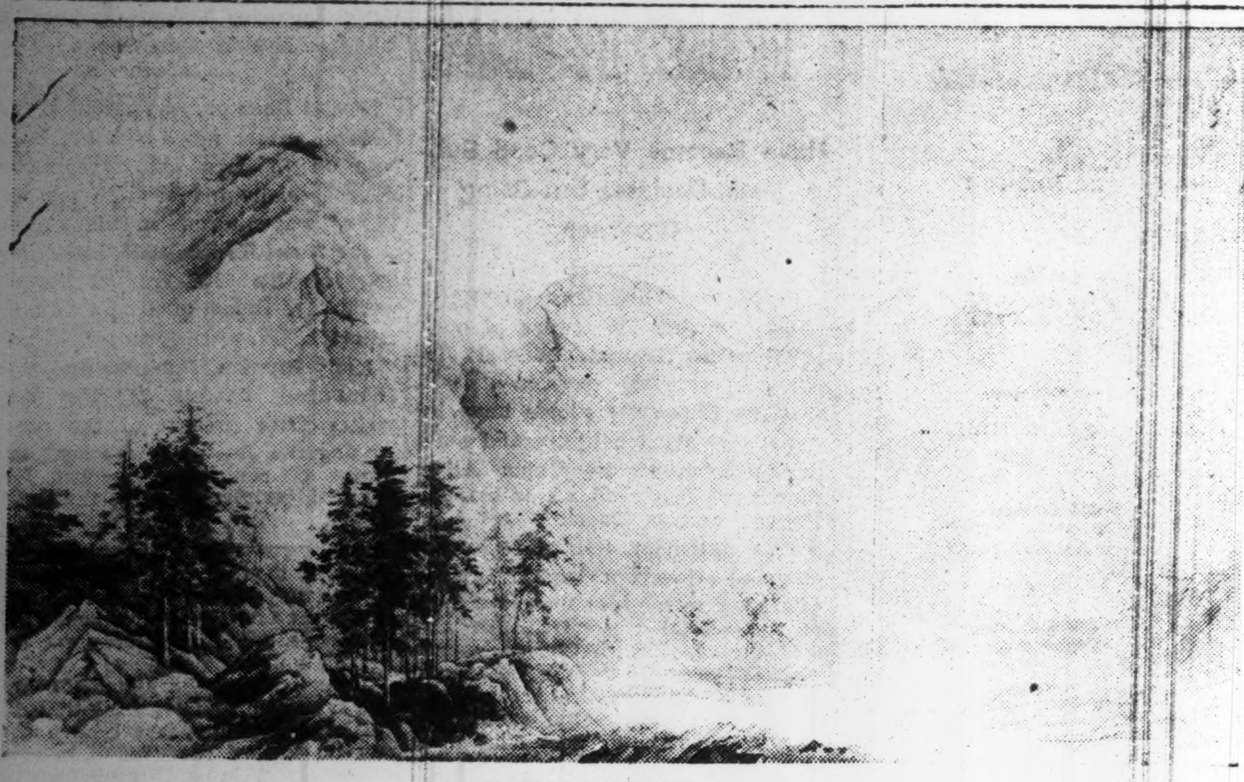
HOCKEY

Kanto students league matches. Ichiko vs. Senshu and Meiji vs. Keio at Tsukishima field. 10 a.m.

VOLLEY BALL

Kanto collegiate league games. Meiji vs. Rikkyo, Shodai vs. Keio and Waseda vs. Imperial at Hamamatsu-cho courts, Shiba-ku. 12:30 p.m.

AUTUMN LANDSCAPE



A Hanging Scroll
By Gahô Hashimoto (1835-1908)
Owned by the Tokyo Imperial Household Museum

Here is to be seen a lake in the mountains enveloped in the evening haze of autumn, with a traveler passing along a narrow path toward the old pagoda in the grove seen in the distance. The major tone is black and white touched with light color.

The painter, Gahô Hashimoto, studied the Kanô school of painting with Hôgai Kanô through the period of art decline at the time of the Meiji Restoration. Later, like Hôgai, his genius was recognized by Fenollosa and he became one of the leaders of the modern art world. Though trained in the tradition of the Kanô school he studied Sesshû; at the same time, under the influence of Fenollosa and Hôgai, he learned to paint in the Western manner, with the result that he discarded Kanô school traditions in his constructive design and coloring. Surviving Hôgai by 20 years, Gahô devoted his long life to founding modern Japanese painting as chief professor of the Japanese painting department of the Tokyo Fine Art School, which chair was given him on the establishment of the school in 1888, and as co-worker with Kakuzô Okakura in founding the Institute of Japanese Art. Gahô's work, in contrast with Hôgai's striking originality and novelty, is generally mild and graceful and always idealistic. He left some works which are full of vitality and spirit. He was early recognized for his artistic skill and was honored with the title of Artist to the Imperial Household. (Courtesy of the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai.)

'Asia Is One'—Kakuzo Okakura

Discovered True Greatness of Japanese Art

By SHIGEYOSHI SAKABE

"Japan has nothing to learn from the Western world." This, in essense, was the report Kakuzo (Tenshin) Okakura gave upon his return from an inspection tour round the civilized world made by order of the Education Ministry.

To a Japan busy absorbing Western civilization, in politics and economy, in art and literature, Okakura's pronouncement was like a bolt from the blue, coming as it did in the late 1880's when the country was at the height of Westernization craze.

Had it not been for the dogged faith he had in the culture of Japan, the Tokyo School of Fine Art, founded in 1889 shortly after his return from Europe, might have turned out to be a branch school, substantially, of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, the Slade School or the Academie Julian. It was the daring insistence of this pioneer that guided along the right path the birth and growth of the academic fountainhead of Japanese art studies, and also the progress of art and culture in general.

It will be recalled that at that time the traditional painting of Japan had reached the nethermost depth of depression, and some artists, joining in the chorus singing praises to the West, were turning to oil and canvas in search of easy fame. Indeed it was a dark age, but it was not without its prophets. But as prophets go, they were ignored and unheeded.

Hogai Kano and Gaho Hashimoto, for instance, the two master painters of the day who later attained immortality, had to earn a meagre living by painting on porcelain wares and by seeking employment as draughtsmen. Never had genius been treated with such complete indifference.

One day at an exhibition Okakura and his mentor Fenollosa found an unknown artist's work that seemed to echo the voice in the wilderness. They proceeded immediately to call on this artist, and found the abode of talent to be a back-street tenement-house.

"Does an artist by the name of Kano live here?" they inquired. To the bewildered wife of the indigent artist they explained the nature of their visit.

Overhearing the conversation, an old man, then busy with a brush, turned round, and looking over his dangling spectacles said: "I have no use for a foreigner. Go away!"

Okakura serving as Fenollosa's interpreter, the foreigner and the back-street genius held an extemporaneous discussion on art, and then and there a lasting friendship was formed.

It was not an easy task to go about the country to recover hidden talents out of abscurity at a time when the traditional criterion of aesthetics was not applicable. It was equally difficult to convince the public, swept off their feet by the current of Western idolatry, of the merits of Japanese traditional art.

The rediscovery of native genius and tradition accomplished then against such a background is not to be attributed to Okakura's effort alone. He was supported by men like Ernest Fenollosa who, as early as 1881, declared, in a public lecture, that the only salvation for Western painting was the art of Japan. To him the ultimate purpose of painting was spirit rather than technique, and Western painting had by then exhausted human resources in technical perfection. If there were to be progress at all, it had to attain the simplicity and spirituality of Oriental art.

In his conviction Fenollosa found an enthusiastic supporter in Okakura, and together they went about awakening the West-worshipping public and authorities. At their instance, the Government organized an Extraordinary Commission for Investigating National Art Treasures. Appointed its members, they instituted regulations restricting the outflow of important art works to foreign markets.

During the two decades following the Restoration (1868), a vast number of art objects had been dumped abroad at ridiculously low prices; a sad but eloquent testimony to the indignity they suffered at the hands of their own masters.

Okakura was appointed the Director of the Tokyo School of Fine Art at the age of 27 in 1890, the year after the founding of the school. Youthful enthusiasm, artistic temperament and unflinching conviction combined to qualify him as a rare man for the position. This highest academy for art training became a hotbed for giving concrete shape to Okakura's ideals.

Unfortunately, the man still in the twenties had not learned to be lenient toward his dislikes. After all, the public at large were still busy copying Western institutions. The school could not long remain proof against the overwhelming tide of the exotic craze. Besides, a course in Western painting would be a necessary addition to the curriculum of any first-class art school. But the addition was not to be made as a matter of course, and the inevitable dissension irked the young director out of his post.

After resigning from the school, he concentrated his efforts on the management of the Nippon Bijutsuin (The Institute of Japanese Art). In its high ideals and excellent productions, it was unquestionably the leading organ for promoting art.

Though the lack of sufficient funds and internal discord proved I's undoing, he had round him, through the vicissitudes of changing tides, a handful of faithful friends who shared with him the conviction and fate of this movement. One of them was Taikan Yokoyama, the country's greatest living artist today. Okakura's single-mindedness was at once his virtue and weakness, accounting for both his successes and his failures.

In 1904 Okakura went to America together with his Bijutsuin colleagues—Taikan Yokoyama, Shunsho Hishida, Shisui Rokkaku. He made an acquaintance with Boston on this trip which later developed into a more permanent and memorable association. For he was to serve as the curator of the Oriental department of the Boston Museum and its regular lecturer.

"Japan's Greatest Critic Tells of Japan's Art" was the heading the New York Times gave on March 20 for a story of Okakura's visit to New York. The way he received the press representatives was characteristic of the publicity-abhorring man that he was. "I have no impressions", he told them "with the reticence of the knowing Japanese as he dodged the camera poised to catch his picturesque personality." And, sure enough, he was absent from the group picture printed in the Times, showing the other three.

Indeed, "picturesque" was a fitting word, for he, as well as his fellow travelers, wore native costume all the way, and Okakura, even during his long residence in Boston in later years, continued to remain "picturesque" until he became a legend and one of the sights of the New England city. His kimonoed appearance is still within the living memory of Bostonians, and no one who saw him in the native dress and heard him speak flawless English could forget him.

Much less, when the fluency of speech was coupled with the depth of his knowledge and understanding of the genius of the East. The simple but pointed statements that characterized his lectures were clothed in mastery expression, and carried away the audience, spellbound irresistible to the charm of the man and his word.

A student of Summers and Houghton at the Tokyo Imperial University, he was an excellent scholar in English literature. And like most of his distinguished contemporaries, he was thoroughly acquainted with the classics of both China and Japan.

Houghton turned his interest from literature to art, and Fenollosa led him to focuss that interest on Oriental art. He was naturally aware of the merits of Western civilization despite his firm belief in the superiority of Eastern traditions. It is told that he, after hearing an impressive Beethoven performance at Boston, remarked: "This is perhaps the only art in which the West has gone farther than the East."

He was no narrow-minded bigot; nor was his love of Japanese art an expression of blind patriotism. He was genuinely appreciative of all things beautiful regardless of race or creed. Endowed with extraordinary intuition and artistic sense, he was an accomplished connoiseur of art.

But his keen critical sense was not an incident. It was shaped and refined by a fierce desire for knowledge and unceasing research. "The Book of Tea," "The Awakening of Japan" and "The Ideals of the East" are all replete with evidences of his extraordinary erudition. In "The Ideals of the East" he comes to the conclusion that "Asia is one" —a conclusion reached only after many years' case studies in India and China.

Fifty years ago Okakura called on the peoples of Asia to form "a single mighty web . . . for Arab chivalry, Persian poetry, Chinese ethics, and Indian thought, all speak a single Asiatic peace, in which there grew up a common life, bearing in different regions different characteristic blossoms, but nowhere capable of a dividing-line." To quote him again, "Once it happened that, the Master having gathered his disciples round him, there shone forth before them suddenly—blasting the sight of all save Vajrapani, the completely-learned—a terrible figure, the figure of Siva, the Great God. Then Vajrapani, his companions being blinded, turned to the Master and said, 'Tell me why, searching amongst all the stars and gods, equal in number to the sands of the Ganges, I have nowhere seen this glorious form. Who is he?' And the Buddha said, 'He is Thyself' and Vajrapani, it is told, immediately attained the highest.

"It was this self-recognition that re-made Japan, and enabled her to weather the storm under which so much of the Oriental world went down. And it must be a renewal of the same self-consciousness that shall build up Asia again into her ancient steadfastness and strength."

Bronze Statue of Kakuzo Okakura (K.B.S. Photo)

SHANGHAI GETS ORCHESTRA

Former Group Disbanded and New One Organized

Fifty-three members of the band attached to the Shanghai Municipal Council for the past 73 years was disbanded recently and have formed a Shanghai symphony orchestra, according to a Yomiuri report received here today from Shanghai.

The newly organized orchestra will be placed under the control of the Shanghai Music Association, which will be inaugurated on June 6, when the orchestra will present its first concert, it was said.

Literary Classics of Asia

(Continued From Page 6)

ers of travelers to and from the Capital are offered to the god of Tamuke; lastly, divers themes not drawn from the four seasons of spring and summer and autumn and winter.

So is our task ended, and an Anthology compiled plentiful as the floods fed by the unfailing waters of the hills, rich in examples as the seashore in grains of sand; may its reception meet with none of the obstructions that bar the stream of Asuka, and the joys it shall afford accumulate, as dust and pebbles gather to form a high mountain, into a boulder of delight.

Like Passing Perfume

Lastly, as to our own style, any charm it may possess is but as the passing perfume of a spring blossom, and to claim for our work the durability of an autumnal night would expose us to criticism as to form, while as to substance we are filled with shame; yet, whether like a drifting cloud we move or rest, whether like a bellowing stag we stand up or lie down, we rejoice, to have been born in an age when such a task as that which we have sought to achieve has been imposed upon us by royal command.

Hitomaro has passed way—but shall the poetic art stand still?

Things change with the change of times, joys and sorrows come and go—but shall not the letter of these poems be preserved? For ever the willows shoot their thready branches, the leaves of the pine-tree never fail, the coils of the creepers wander endlessly over the moorsides, the sea-fowl cease not to imprint their tracts upon the sands of the shore; and for ever, we trust, shall men, taking pleasure in the form and profiting by the content of these poems, revere the verse of ancient days as the moon in high heaven, and applaud the age which say the production of this anthology.

Music Notes

In a series of six special pipe organ lecture recitals at the Gothic Chapel of Tokyo Women's University, Nishi-Ogikubo, organ works by Cesar Frank will be played by Eisaburo Kioka, one of the best known organists in this country, from 3 p.m. Sunday, May 31. The ensuing organ recitals to be given at the same place and hour each Sunday in the course of June, will feature Shakespearean Music; Gregorian and Modern Symphonic Organ Music; German Organ Music; and Joseph Haydn's Oratorio, The Creation.

Miss Shigeko Kaneko will give a Piano Recital at the Meiji Seimei Auditorium, 7 p.m. Tuesday, June 2, playing Bach's Prelude and Fugue in C major; Beethoven's Sonata in C sharp minor, Opus 27 No. 2, and works by Weber, Chopin, Liszt, and Debussy.

Poems by the late Indian poet Rabindranath Tagore, set to music by the contemporary Italian composer Franco Alfano, are of outstanding interest on the program of a vocal recital to be given at the Nihon Seinenkan, 6:30 p.m. Tuesday, June 2, by Miss Chizuko Asano, soprano, of the Tokyo Academy of Music. Tatsuo Mizutani will be at the piano.

A talk on Mozart will be given by Zenkichi Nakamura, Wednesday evening, at the Sanshi Kaikan, as the eighth musical lecture in the series sponsored by the Record Culture Association.

First performances in this country of Hector Berlioz' Grande Overture, "Francs Juges," and Schubert's Symphony No. 4 (Tragic) are featured on the program of the Nippon Symphony Orchestra's 237th Subscription Concert to be given under the baton of Kazuo Yamada, Wednesday and Thursday, June 3 and 4, from 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Mozart's ballet music from the opera, "Idomeneo" will also be performed.

Soprano solos by Miss Yasuko Suzuki and Miss Reiko Chiba; Barytone solos by Seiichi Hayakawa; violin solos by Eika Kanami, and piano solos by Tatsuo Tsutsumi, Miss Michiko Oka, and others, will be heard at the Second Concert by the Gyoseikai Society, from 6:30 p.m., Friday June 5, at the Sangyo Kaikan. The program includes works by Mozart, Beethoven, Meyerbeer, Liszt, Chopin, Glinka, and Hirai.

Miss Yoko Matsukuma, a recent first prize winner in the annual National Musical Concours, will be presented in her first Piano Recital at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 7 p.m., Saturday, June 6. She will play the following program: Chopin's Sonata No. 3 in B minor, Nocturne in C minor, Waltz in A flat major, Etude in C sharp minor, and Scherzo in B flat minor; and Liszt's Tarantella, Two Petrarca Sonnets, and Polonaise No. 2.

Bach's Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue; Beethoven's Sonata Pathetique, and selections by Brahms and Chopin will be played by Miss Akiko Ito in her first recital at the Sangyo Kaikan, 2 p.m. Sunday, June 7.

A recital on two pianos will be offered by Miss Fumiko Yamamoto and Yoichiro Miyake, presenting works by Mozart, Schumann, Rachmaninov, and Chopin, from 7 p.m. Sunday, June 7, at the Nihon Seinenkan.

In memory of the late Felix Weingartner, who visited Japan on a concert tour five years ago, a memorial concert featuring performances of Weingartner's Adagio from the Tragic Symphony, and of Weingartner's arrangement of a Concerto by the French composer G. B. Lully, will be given by the Tokyo Chamber Symphony Orchestra at the Sangyo Kaikan, 6:30 p.m., Tuesday, June 9. Under the direction of Professor Klaus Pringsheim, the orchestra will also play works by Tchaikovski, Gustav Mahler, and Pringsheim.

Nagayo Sekiguchi, a Japanese dancer of the modern school, will give a recital with his group at the Gunjin Kaikan, from 7 p.m. Tuesday, June 9.

Miss Sueko Hirahara's Vocal Recital, which could not be held on May 20 as scheduled owing to the singer's illness, will take place at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 7 p.m., Wednesday, June 10, with Miss Aiko Kurosawa at the piano.

Under the auspices of the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin, Mrs. Lydia Schapiro will be presented in a piano recital of works by Scarlatti-Tausig, Bach, Schumann, Chopin, and Liszt, from 6:30 p.m., Thursday, June 11, at the Sangyo Kaikan.

The violinist Haruhiko Okami, whose recital last April had to be postponed, will give his program on Friday, June 12, from 7 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan, with Mrs. Toshiko Okami at the piano.

Mrs. Suzuko Nikaido, soprano, who has been studying here with Mrs. Margarethe Netke Loewe since her return from musical studies in Germany, will present her first vocal recital at the Aoyama Kaikan, from 7 p.m., Saturday, June 13.

The Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, directed by Professor Manfred Gurlitt, will offer the third program of its Beethoven Circle at the Hibiya Public Hall, 6:30 p.m., Saturday, June 13. Professor Leo Sirota will be the soloist, playing the Piano Concerto No. 4 in G major.

Life in N.E.I. Camp Vividly Described

(Continued From Page 3)

ing to get to the bottom of things to grasp the real state of affairs.

"When I became a free man, I found out for the first time that Hubertus Van Mook, the then Deputy Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, abused Japan through newspapers and radio broadcasts, while the East Asia Bureau issued a White Book propagating a false and absolutely groundless rumor to the effect that the Japanese Consulate-General had for the past decade been hatching a plot against the Netherlands East Indies. These maneuvers were aimed to fan antipathy among the Indian populace against this country.

"I wish to refute each and every content of the White Book at a later date, but here is one good example. It had a picture which was supposed to be a 'secret chamber' within the Japanese Consulate-General in Batavia, trying in this way to impress the people that the Japanese had been carrying on some kind of a machination. However, it is openly acknowledged that the Embassies and Consulates of various nations have special rooms wherein to code and decode communications with their home Governments to prevent the leakage of confidential matters.

Unmanly and Cowardly

"I learned recently that the Deputy Governor-General Van Mook and another high official, who so boastfully assured the strength of the Dutch Army to the people, quickly fled to Austialia when the Japanese Forces were making a blitz advance toward Java, leaving their own men to face the consequences. Such is nothing but an unmanly and cowardly action.

"It is now evident that the Government officials as well as the press purposely reported the war situation as being overwhelmingly favorable to the Netherlands East Indies. To cite one example, it was reported that the Japanese paratroops who successfully landed in Palembang were completely wiped out. However, I was recently told by the Japanese military authorities that the parachutists, in completely occupying the oil refinery and field in Palembang, sustained practically no casualties at all.

"They also reported the 'brave and successful operations' of the Dutch Forces on the Macassar Strait, but as every one knows, they were absolutely no match for the Japanese Forces in land, sea and and air, resulting in the pitiful collapse of the Netherlands control over East Indies for the past three hundred years. All these unfortunate happenings, however, can be traced back to just one thing—the 'mistaken policy adopted by the high officials of the Government.

"You must appreciate the situation in its true light and extend full cooperation to the Japanese military administration by dispensing with the wrong idea inoculated in your minds regarding Japan and its people. The Imperial Forces do not hesitate in crushing the enemy at a single blow, but on the other hand, they will be only too glad to extend helping hands to those who accord close collaboration to the Japanese policy.

"I am not imploring you people to cooperate with the Japanese by all means; I feel sure that an appropriate measure will be taken on those who decline to cooperate. But, I am equally confident that the Japanese military authorities will deal with those who accord cooperation voluntarily and from the bottom of their heart with magnanimity.

"I ask you people to thoroughly understand this point and reach a decision accordingly. I wish to emphasize that this is the prerequisite in deciding your future attitude."

Yokoyama Returning

Masayuki Yokoyama, head of the French Indo-China resource survey committee, who had remained behind to wind-up pending matters despite the previous departure of his committee, left Saigon Friday by plane for Japan, according to a special dispatch to the Asahi.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice

Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 7 a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7 and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6:20, 7:50 a.m.; 2:30 p.m.
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
Music for workers: 2:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:00 a.m.

Sunday

— Morning —

6:30 Talk, "Joy of Labor," by Tomiji of Welfare Ministry; Patriotic Poems.
7:00 Time; News; German Light Music.
8:00 Talk, "Home Gardening," by Koma Kawai.
8:30 "The Record of Victories."
9:00 Children's Hour: Tokyo Children Chorus; Koto Music.
9:40 "The Week's Events" (Phonofilm).

— Afternoon —

12:30 "Mt. Fuji" and Other Japanese Old-Style Poems; Japanese Folksongs.
1.00 Vocal solo, by Koji Abe; Piano Solo, by Takeshi Takezawa; Story Telling, "General Hikonojo Kamimura," by Ko Mihashi.
2:30 Wind Music and Radio Exercise for Workers.
3:30 Tokyo "Big Six" Baseball Matches.
6:00 Children's Hour: News; Story From "Tale of Genji," by Takehiko Kurushima.
6:30 "Flute Concerto in D Major" (Mozart).
7:30 The Week's War Situation.
8:00 Gidayu Music.
9:00 News; Popular Songs.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News.

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EXPERIENCED Japanese woman typist seeks position in foreign firm. Apply Box 191, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Yokohama

KARUIZAWA. 5 rooms with servants' quarters, kitchen and bath. 2-story house in central location of town near tennis court. Rent ¥350 for the summer season. Apply Box 638, Japan Times, Yokohama.

For Rent, Rural

HAYAMA. Completely furnished two-storied villa, six rooms, modern conveniences, garden, separate servant rooms. Please address Box 195, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

FOREIGN house located in Shibuya-ku or Aoyama Itchome, furnished, flush toilet, bath, gas. Rent not more than ¥350. Apply Royal Thai Embassy, Tel. Akasaka 48-4737, 1213.

SMALL furnished house or apartment wanted by single lady. Please apply Box 197, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Sale

JAPANESE postage stamps in several lots, each containing many rare old issues, recently located in provincial old families, first offered for quick sale to highest bidders. For inspection, apply Minagi, 117, Makado-machi 1-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

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TYPEWRITER for sale, standard model, price ¥300, perfect condition. Apply Box 200, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

DECORATIVE art articles of all kinds such as cut glass, curios, flower vases chinaware as well as used clothing gramophone records, etc., bought at attractive prices. Please write to Merisecoya, 35 Motomachi 1-chome Kobe-ku, Kobe.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to George Yoshida Shoten, 66 Hommoku Sanno tani, Yokohama, Tel. 2-2414, c/o Chiyoda.

GOLF sets, binoculars, pianos, accordions typewriters, electric refrigerators, washing machines, radios, furniture, safes carpets, sewing machines. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Agebacho, Ushigome-ku, Tel Ushigome 34-3564.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

WANTED to buy electric refrigerator. Apply Box 199, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

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HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-4 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

General

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BRITISH TAX RATES CLIMB TO SKY LIMIT

Difficulties in Buying From America Cause Government Spendings to Swell

DEPENDED ON COLONIES

Supplies From Asiatic Possessions Gone Due to Japan's Hegemony in Pacific

The steady expansion of the war theater in Europe and in Asia, together with the successive loss of her colonies in the southwestern Pacific, has been causing the continuous swell of British war expenses, while direct tax rates have already been raised to the limit, according to the May 30 issue of the Oriental Economist. Pointing out that for this reason the Churchill Cabinet has decided to raise the rates of indirect taxes alone, the economic journal asserts that the British war economy is now being confronted by a crisis.

According to the budget estimates of the British Government for the 1942-43 fiscal year which were disclosed by Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on April 14, State expenditures will increase by £510,000,000 to £5,286,000,000 and revenues by £426,000,000 to £2,500,000,000. Economic observers understand that Government spendings will inevitably swell in view of difficulties in making purchases of American war supplies.

British Expenses Sky High

It was also disclosed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that British war expenses since the start of the European War up to February 28, 1942, aggregated £9,710,000,000 which is £220,000,000 higher than the total war cost for the World War of 1914-18 amounting to £9,530,000,000. About three years have passed since the German troops clashed with British and American Allied forces on the European Continent, but nevertheless there is a tendency for the war front to expand and consequently the war expenses will be far above estimated figures.

Reviewing the public finance of the Churchill Cabinet for the 1941-2 fiscal year, The Economist, London, states that the total of State spendings and people's living expenses for the 1941-2 fiscal year was £1,650,000,000 higher than the nation's income. It adds that funds for the people's livelihood decreased by five per cent, while Government spendings increased by nine per cent. The higher tax rates are the ordinary way to which most countries resort to meet the increase of Government expenses, but direct tax rates of England have already been raised to such an extent that the Churchill Cabinet can no longer raise tax rates without seriously affecting economic circles.

From Bad to Worse

The economic condition of England has been turning from bad to worse with the prolongation of the current World War, and it is believed to be the Japanese Navy's blockade of the sea traffic between India and Australia and England that has given England, the former monarch of the seven seas, the most severe blow. The supply of rubber and tin in Malaya and Burma was completely cut off and the transportation of Australian and New Zealand commodities disturbed to a great extent.

England's dependence on material supplies from her colonies in Asia had been growing, up to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. This is clearly shown by the fact that England's borrowings from her Asiatic possessions has steadily been moving upward year after year. Since commodities supplied by these possessions included minerals, provisions and fuel, Japan's holding of the hegemony in East Asia has caused an acute shortage of daily necessities in England. An especially acute shortage is now developing in such necessities as milk, beef, bacon, sugar, tea, butter, margarine, jam, soap and oil. The manufacturing of white bread was prohibited on April 6 and points of clothing tickets will be drastically curtailed from June 1. The distribution of news print was also decreased so that even The Times, London, was reduced to only four pages.

German Sculptor Honored

Special

PARIS, May 20.—The German sculptor Arno Breker, whose works at present are on exhibition in Paris, was honored by the French Chief of Government, Pierre Laval, here before the latter's return to Vichy. At the banquet Mr. Laval described Mr. Breker's work as the expression of Europe's political unity, which could only be compared with Gothic work.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	136.7	— .50
N.Y.K., new, short-term	93.4	+ 1.00
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	96.9	+ 1.10
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.10	Same

Valuable Substitutes Obtainable From Sugar, Coconuts in Recently Occupied Territories

Forecasting a bright future for Japanese industrial circles with abundant natural resources in the newly occupied areas in the South, the Chugai Shogyo gives encouraging news as to the utilization of these resources for production of valuable substitutes obtainable from sugar and coconuts. The article runs as follows:

Butanol

"With the two-fold object of establishing the State policy of fuels on a sound basis and of disposing of the sugar produced in the Philippines and Java to the best advantage, the Butanol Output Boosting Committee, in cooperation with the Overseas Ministry, has been at work to industrialize the production of butanol, an important substitute for fuel.

"According to the researches conducted by the committee, it has been revealed that the mills and equipment now existing in the Philippines and Java can be utilized as they are. It is from this viewpoint that the members of the committee have come to the following conclusion:

(1) It has been ascertained that butanol can be taken from sugar produced in the Philippines and Java at the same cost as the butanol hitherto taken from sweet potato starch.

(2) In the case referred to in the preceding item, the present butanol bacillus can be utilized for a fermenting bacillus.

(3) The sugar mills existing in the Philippines and Java and equipment in the same areas can be utilized as they are, and bagassee is locally obtainable to serve as fuel.

"It is expected that the enterprisers interested will start their activity in these areas.

Coconut

"With a view to aiding the authorities in their schedule to boost the production of general foodstuffs, the state-managed Coconut Company are now in touch with the Chemical Bureau of the Agricultural and Commercial Administrators at Manila in an effort to turn out substitutes for lard, condensed milk, cream and other products out of copra.

"It will be remembered that the Chemical Bureau has been long engaged with experiments in the process of turning out these substitutes. Their experts have succeeded in producing 'coco-milk' and 'coco-soap,' now sold in the market.

"It is learned that the state-managed company will be coached by our Military Administrators regarding the production of rice bags from coconut husks as substitutes for jute bags as well as coconut charcoal to serve as substitute fuel for gasoline."

PROSPECTS BRIGHT FOR SPINNING FIRMS

Fiber Control Body Speeded Up To Supply Textiles to Southern Regions

As a result of the successive occupation of the southwestern Pacific countries, the prospect of Japan's spinning industry is exceedingly bright, says the Chugai, adding that for this reason preparations are now being pushed ahead to create a Fiber Control Association as an agency to rationalize this line of industries.

It was late last year that the Government decided to set up the new spinning industrial control structure in concert with the successive formation of control agencies in other key industries, including iron and steel manufacturing, coal mining, machinery building and shipbuilding. Various difficult factors peculiar to the spinning industry have, however, been disturbing the early realization of the projected control association.

Single Control Proposed

Some industrialists proposed a single control plan over all branches of the spinning industry, while other businessmen emphasized that each branch of the industry should be placed under the supervision of the different control associations. Conferences were held among industrial leaders in order to adjust the difference of opinions, but there appeared no sign of settling the problem.

Hiroshi Nishikawa, director of the Fiber Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, has recently decided to adopt the single control plan as a result of studying problems concerned since he assumed the present post early last April. Economic observers expect that the preparations for the control association will make remarkable progress in the near future. Japan's new mission to supply southern people with sufficient textiles has been expediting the early formation of the fiber control association.

In these circumstances, economic leaders are now strongly urging for the early expansion of the productive capacity in the spinning industry, in view of the mounting demand for Japanese made textiles in the southwestern Pacific countries.

RUBBER BELTS DISTRIBUTED

Consecutive Quotas to Be Delivered In July by Guild

The Japan Rubber Belt Commercial Guild began to distribute the first quota of rubber belts at its delivery office newly established at Mitsukurabashi, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, on May 28, according to the Chugai Shogyo.

The guild, with the permission of authorities, is scheduled to make consecutive deliveries of the second and third quotas in commemoration of the signal victories scored by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces.

Deliveries of the second and third quotas will be completed about the middle of July, adds the paper.

GASOLINE SHORTAGE IN U.S.

Foreign Diplomats Will Be Included In Rationing System

Judging from the shortage of petroleum in the Eastern States of the United States, the Department of State on May 27 circularized instructions among the foreign ambassadors and ministers in Washington to surrender certificates for limitless supplies of gasoline, reports a Domei correspondent from Buenos Aires.

It is expected that henceforth the foreign diplomats resident in Washington, numbering about 800, will be subjected to the gasoline rationing system as are general American nationals owning automobiles with the exception, however, of ambassadors and ministers and military and naval attaches, concludes Domei.

BULL RUSH STAGED ON TOKYO EXCHANGE

Heavy Buying Done by Jobbers In Shippings and National Defense Industries

Well-receiving the wholehearted support of the people in the Government's economic policy which was clarified in the 80th extraordinary Diet session, jobbers on the Tokyo Stock Exchange rushed to bull shippings and national defense industrials Saturday. Miscellaneous was also firm.

In the long-term section, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries jumped ¥4.60 to ¥136.50 owing to the bright prospects of its subsidiary firms including the Mitsubishi Steel Materials Company. A broad rise of ¥3.50 was seen in Furukawa Electric Industry, ¥1.50 in N.Y.K., ¥1.50 in its new, ¥3.50 in O.S.K., ¥1.00 in Toyo Steamship and ¥1.30 in Nissan Steamship.

Among shipbuildings and other heavy industrials, Ishikawajima Shipbuilding stepped up ¥1.20, its new ¥0.50, Uraga Dock ¥1.00, Hakodate Dock ¥1.10, Hitachi Iron Works ¥1.00, its new ¥0.80, Ebara Iron Works ¥1.10, Dai-Nippon Arms ¥0.50, Dai-Nippon High-Frequency ¥1.90 and Special Steel Tubing ¥0.60.

In the short-term section also, N. Y. K. rose ¥0.20, its new ¥1.00, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries ¥0.30, and Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation ¥0.20.

Afternoon closing prices of key wares in the short-term section are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥136.70, N.Y.K. ¥107.40, its new ¥93.40, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥153.70, its new ¥96.90 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥90.60.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section

	Clos.	
	May	June
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)		156.0
Do. new (25)	98.1	98.8
Tei'ku Rayon n (37½)		89.3
Tokyo Rayon (50)	43.9	44.1
Toyo Rayon, new (50)		73.1
Ensuiko Sugar (50)	64.7	65.0
Second Section		
N. Y. K. (50)	107.3	108.4
Do. new (37½)	93.0	93.7
O. S. K. (50)	99.5	99.2
Do. new (37½)	98.6	....
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	82.4	82.8
Do, new (25)	54.8	54.9
Uraga Dock (50)	98.8	99.0
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)		82.4
Hitachi Works (50)	77.0	77.9
Third Section		
Japan Piston Ring	80.6	79.7
Japan Fat	69.2	70.0
Japan Oil	79.7	80.0
Karafuto Oil	79.7	80.0
Kotobuki Heavy	65.5	66.3
Japan Automobile Ind.		75.0
Ikegai Automobile Ind.	67.4	68.3
Furukawa Industry	122.1	123.3
Japan Nickel	49.3	49.3
Japan Soda	40.0	40.5

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5%	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10
Second 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
First 4%	102.95	102.95	102.95	102.95

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	137.4	137.8	136.7	136.7
N. Y. K., old	107.1	108.5	107.1	107.4
N. Y. K., new	92.8	94.0	92.5	93.4
Kanegafuchi Spin.	153.3	153.9	153.3	153.7
Do. new	97.7	98.1	96.9	96.9
Teikoku Rayon, n.	90.9	91.1	90.6	90.6
Osaka Stock, new.	74.6	75.8	74.6	75.0
Japan Steel Tube.	73.9	74.2	74.7	73.7
Japan Oil	79.4	79.6	79.3	79.3
S. M. Railway	70.8	70.8	76.7	70.7
Mitsubishi Heavy	109.4	109.6	109.4	109.4
Hitachi Works	57.0	57.1	57.0	57.0
Japan Mining	58.7	58.7	58.2	58.2
Manchuria Ind	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.5

Special Agrarian Products

Thailand turns out as special agricultural products rubber, coconuts, tobacco, pepper, cotton, beans and sesame, according to The Far Eastern Review. Of these, rubber, coconuts and pepper are cultivated in the peninsular region in the south, while tobacco and beans are grown in the north. The cotton is produced in the central parts of the country.

JEWISH POPULATION STRONG IN SHANGHAI

Hebrews Wield Financial Influence in World Famous International City

Surveying the financial position of the Jews in the foremost international city in East Asia, Shanghai, the Chugai Shogyo gives the following data in one of its serial articles entitled the "East Asia Economic Memo":

"Forming an international city of worldwide fame, Shanghai is a virtual conglomeration of diverse nationals who can be classified into 40-odd races. Of these, the Jews have occupied vast influence in finance and population.

"Despite the common term, the Jews are not always at one with each other as to their respective interests. For instance, they can be classified as follows:

(1) Those who came from England like so many tools of British invasion into East Asia.

(2) Those who formerly mingled with the White Russians and were subsequently forced to seek refuge out of Russia with the outbreak of the Red revolution.

(3) Those driven out of Europe in 1933 as a result of the growing influence of Nazism.

"The Jews belonging to (2) and (3) are frequently opposed to each other in their respective ideals of living.

"Those under (1) represent the Sassoon plutocracy. They have hitherto commanded no small influence in Shanghai financial circles. It is evident that they boarded steamers from Italy on their way from Germany to China. Their reason for choosing a sea route is traceable to the fact that they could not carry more than ten gold marks when leaving Germany, the sum being too insufficient to cover their railway fare via Siberia. Furthermore, they were able thus to carry household utensils with comparative ease.

Their reasons for choosing Shanghai as their destination can be listed as follows:

(a) They had taken fancy to the prospective freedom of their activities in Shanghai.

(b) They had hoped to go to America after earning sufficient funds in Shanghai.

"The Jewish population in Shanghai is estimated to total approximately 30,000. Of all the foreign nationals in Shanghai, their population stands next to that of the local Japanese.

"It is recalled that the houses of the Jews were reduced to ashes in course of the fighting in Shanghai at the beginning of the China Incident, but that they built a new concession in the vicinity of Yangtzepo. As a matter of fact, this concession has now grown into a splendid settlement by virtue of their traditional industry.

"Some Jews are running cafes, some are German lnaguge teachers and others peddling. While those from Germany are conspicuous for their intellectual careers, those from Poland and Czecho-Slovakia are mostly engaged in handicrafts. On the other hand, there is a keen sense of mutuality pervading their community. For instance, they have organized a committee for the relief of Jewish refugees from Europe. The funds required for the maintenance of this committee were formerly remitted from their supporters in America. Due, however, to the cessation of these remittances in with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the new refugees are now peddling Japan-made fabrics soaps, neckties, etc. along the streets of Shanghai."

SURVEY JAPAN-THAI TRADE

Cessation of Rice Exports to Japan Brings Favorable Balance of Trade

A brief survey of trade between Thailand and Japan in 1936-39 shows that there has been considerable exchange between the two countries, according to an article in the Far Eastern Review.

Important Thai exports to Japan comprised rice, teak, salt, sticklac, cotton, and buffalo and other animal hides and skins. Imports, on the other hand, included cotton textiles and other cotton manufactures, silk, silk textiles machinery, various kinds of food provisions, paper, celluloid, chemical manufactures, porcelain ware, crude ceramics, electrical outfits, hemp manufactures, cement, glassware, enamelled articles, embroidered goods and lace.

Japanese-Thai trade in the past had been recording an import excess for Japan. In October, 1933, however, Thailand prohibited the export of rice to Japan, which occupied 90 per cent of the entire amount of Japanese imports from Thailand. From then on, the trade between the two countries turned into a balance in favor of Japan.

Japanese goods, excellent in quality and low priced, have since been making a remarkable advance into the markets in the various regions of the South Seas. This trend of increase in the export of Japanese goods in these directions has been further spurred due to the fact that the trade which had formerly been conducted through the intermediary of Hongkong and Singapore, has now turned to a direct dealing with Bangkok.

ECONOMIC CONDITION IN ENGLAND SERIOUS

Clothes Ration Points to Be Cut to 50, Foodstuff Short With Shipping Impossible

The decisive setbacks suffered by Great Britain in successive reverses inflicted by the Axis Powers and the nationwide denunciation now directed toward the central authorities have driven her into a critical position. In view of the seriousness of the situation Iwao Kodera, chief of the Foreign Economic Section of Domei News Agency, in an article appearing in the latest number of the International Economic Weekly, predicts Britain's imminent downfall.

Mr. Kodera's article dwells, among things, on the economic trouble confronting the whole nation in the homeland of Great Britain, which in substance runs as follows:

"The agony of the British Government is more than probable as it is assailed by loud complaints in regard to living conditions. The greatest source of Britain's distress lies in the acute shortage of commodities, especially foodstuff and clothings, and this adverse state of affairs is undermining the national morale to a remarkable extent. Long accustomed to a high standard of living as a 'have country,' the despondency of the people surpasses imagination.

Shortage of Food

"According to the rationing system in Britain, one person is allowed 8 ounces of sugar a week or less than 40 per cent of his average consumption prior to the inauguration of the rationing system. The nation is also suffering from fast dwindling supplies of meat and butter. The same is true of clothing, for while one person is accorded an annual ticket of 66 marks, he will lose half the number of these marks if he buys two white shirts, three pairs of socks and one pair of shoes. To make matters worse, the rationing of clothing is expected to be lowered to 50 marks on June 1.

"Now bereft of supply routes, Britain is no longer able to prolong her dependence on the vast resources of her necessities in Australia, New Zealand, India, etc. In other words, she is now totally denied the supplies from these colonies of meat, which amounted to 50 per cent, of cotton which amounted to 60 per cent, of total imports into her homeland. If things go on in this manner, the nation is doomed to suffer from drastic curtailment in the rationing of foodstuff and clothing.

"Equally disappointing is the importation of American and Canadian commodities due to the counter-blockade staged by the Axis Powers, coupled with the shortage of shipping. As a matter of fact, the shortage of shipping is a real cause of headache to the nation. In pre-war days, Britain and her dominions had a total fleet of 21,000,000 tons including warships. With additional tonnage gained by seizures of enemy vessels, purchases and the construction of new vessels, she subsequently increased the tonnage to 33,000,000. According to the comparative survey of figures of her total fleet as revealed by the British authorities and the German Government, implying the shipping losses sustained by Britain in connection with the world war, we may reasonably estimate the present-day tonnage of her total fleet at approximately 12,000,000 tons. Deducting, however, the tonnage of damaged vessels and those requisitioned by the Government, Britain owns no more than 10,000,000 tons of navigable merchantmen.

Lack of Bottoms

"During 1938, preceding her entry into the war, Britain required a total freight bottom of 56,000,000 tons for imports of commodities from abroad. Based on the estimated capacity of four tons of cargo per ton of a carrying vessels, the total fleet will carry an aggregated total of 40,000,000 tons of cargo in a year, which means a deficit in shipping of 16,000,000 tons as compared with the pre-war average. It must be remembered, however, that this figure includes the bottoms required for transportation of war materials.

"At the meeting of the representatives of British shipping interests toward the end of last February, the chairman indicated that Britain would require a fleet of merchantmen aggregating at least 20,000,000 tons, and frankly admitted that there was no prospect of recruiting a fleet of merchantmen to a satisfactory extent. He added that the shipowners would be unable to raise enough funds for the construction of new vessels if they lose their vessels at the present rate. Judging from the capacity of shipbuilding industries in Britain, it is out of the question to hope for the construction of new vessels to aggregate 1,000,000 tons a year. After all, in view of the possibility of further losses of British vessels, the nation is now sorely dejected over the ever-growing difficulty of living.

"It is recalled that Britain owes her erstwhile expansion, with the aid of plentiful supplies of foodstuff and other commodities that she habitually imported, to her clever policies of overseas trade and colonial administration. With the channels of supply routes from her vast dominions now cut off by enemy countries, she is fast becoming a 'have not' country."

Bill Clearings

May 30
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	302.764	183.478
Balance	52.433	20.371

Shinkichi Iwanaga Describes Shonan Island Conditions

(Continued From Yesterday)

As in all other large cities in the southern regions, Shonan Island may be called a "China Town," so great is the Chinese influence and so numerous is their population, and especially today since the British are gone, the presence of the Chinese people is being markedly felt.

While I made mention of the very large stock of materials left by the British forces in the previous chapter, considering the fact that 70 per cent of the population of Shonan Island are Chinese people who hold the controlling interest in Shonan economy, I am inclined to think that although Shonan Island has just gone through the stress of a big war, a shortage of commodities will not immediately set in. I don't know whether it is attributable to their trade genius, but at any rate I am really dumbfounded at their tenacity to live in the face of such a big upheaval. Large crowds of people are walking through the main streets in China town amidst the oily odor peculiar to China town everywhere, and one cannot help noticing the sight coming as it does immediately after the big fighting. A fairly large quantity of commodities are being displayed in every Chinese shop, and one wonders how and from where these are brought. The Chinese are a race which has an appalling elasticity.

Chinese Cooperate

Practically all of the Chinese there are Cantonese and Fukiens, and under the British raj they were compelled to make a large amount of monetary contributions to the Chungking regime, but with the completion of the wiping out of anti-Japanese elements who had been agitating for an anti-Japanese movement at the instructions of the Chungking regime, Chinese people in Shonan Island are now cooperating with the Japanese wholeheartedly, because their sole concern is to make money and have no allegiance to the Chungking regime.

A Chinese organization called the Shonan Port Chinese Association Leaded by Dr. Lin Wen-ching, former President of Amoy University, has now been formed having for its membership all the influential Chinese residents in Shonan Island and the Malay Peninsula. The proceedings of this association are being concentrated solely upon the question of how to cooperate with the new ruler—Japan—without the least persuasion or coercion on the part of Japan but purely of their own volition. We are now faced with a new problem in connection with the Chinese residents in Shonan Island and Malaya: under the British raj they were citizens of China; what is to be done with their nationality? This is a very delicate question. The Chinese merchants in Shonan Island and in the Malay Peninsula are forming an influential element in the economy of the island and the peninsula, while the Chinese settlers who comprise 35 per cent of the total population of Shonan Island and the Malay Peninsula are important manpower resources, and as Japan is dependent on this peninsula for the supply of tin, rubber and other natural resources, the question of the Chinese settlers and merchants should be carefully considered from this viewpoint also.

Military Scrip Welcomed

The Hill and High streets, which are the main streets of Shonan City are alive with Japanese officers and men who are seen shopping at dry good stores and others places. The Japanese military scrip and the old Strait Settlements Dollar are being used at par, but the inhabitants seem to have very little confidence in the British currency bearing the King's image and absolutely prefer Japanese military scrip.

Commodity prices have not as yet skyrocketted, thanks to the price control effected by the Japanese authorities, but considering the fact that the amount of circulation of the Strait Settlements Dollar is now reaching a very large figure on account of the purchase of 75,000 tons of rubber, 330,000 tons of tin by both the United States and Britain, as well as the large military expenditure, for the defense of Singapore by Britain, prior to the war. The Japanese authorities are now following the policy of withdrawing the Strait Settlements Dollar.

Now that Japan has taken Shonan Island, and the Malay Peninsula which are a El Dorado of the southern regions, we should bring as much as possible of the natural resources in these places to Japan to increase the fighting power of Japan, for to all appearances the war is going to be protracted. The defense facilities of Shonan Island must be strengthened at all cost and with all possible dispatch. Both the Japanese authorities and residents of Shonan Island are putting heart and soul into constructive and defense work to fight out the war to a victorious end.

JUNE, JULY SUGAR RATIONS TO BE DELIVERED TOGETHER

Households Warned Against Excessive Consumption to Prevent Shortage

According to the announcement recently made by the Agriculture and Forestry Minister, sugar rations for June and July (alike for domestic and trade uses) will be distributed in one delivery, report vernacular papers of May 30.

It is learned that the schedule for deliveries in Tokyo Prefecture has been fixed as follows:

(1) Ration tickets for June and July shall be effective till July 15.

(2) Deliveries within city limits shall be started June 1, if possible, but there may be a few days' delay in the distribution of sugar to retail shops, and deliveries outside city limits shall be started in the middle of June.

(3) Any household requiring supply for an additional member (by reason of the birth of child, etc.) is advised to send in a requisition to the ward office, town or village office concerned.

It must be remembered that the projected sugar deliveries in exchange for June and July tickets in one lump do not at all betoken any additional rationing. Instead, every household is warned against excessive consumption for fear of running short before the end of July, add the papers.

CONTINUE RUBBER CONTROL

Intensity of Shortage in U.S. Leads To Further Curtailment

At a recent press interview, Director Donald Nelson of the United States Wartime Production Bureau disclosed the fact that the Government has been compelled to effect a larger curtailment of rubber supplies by reason of the growing intensity of rubber shortage, according to a Washington dispatch, reports a Domei correspondent at Buenos Aires under date of May 27.

The correspondent quotes the Director's declaration as follows:

"We would do well to bear in mind that two years hence there will be no more supplies of rubber for civilian consumption. We are now checking a new schedule of rubber rationing for automobile tires, but we are inclined to postpone it until June 30."

The correspondent observes that all this conforms with the policy taken by the American Government to cope with the gasoline rationing system that is expected to take effect all over the United States on July 1 in parallel with rubber consumption rationing.

It is also reported that Mr. Nelson told press interviewers in Boston to the effect that the practice of gasoline rationing will substantially facilitate the saving of rubber consumption.

FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION CONSIDERED AT MEETING

Priority Given to Indispensable Materials; Efficiency of Conveyance Discussed

With a view to formalizing a proper schedule for land transportation of key materials, the Central Railway Traffic Conference held the first meeting of its members in the office of the Railway Ministry Friday.

The introductory speech delivered by the chairman of the conference, Yoshiaki Hatta, concurrently Railway Minister, was followed by the explanations that the head of the Traffic Bureau made in detail as to conditions of railway traffic.

As a result of the discussions, the following plan was drawn up;

(1) To give priority to those important materials and animals which are indispensable for the maintenance and promotion of the wartime State power and those absolutely required for the nation's living.

(2) To give consideration to such cargoes as will have a bearing on the efficiency of transporting.

(3) To draft a feasible schedule for loading and transporting cargoes.

Incidentally key materials, 24 in number, were determined as eligible for transportation according to the projected schedule to take effect in June.

It is said that the schedule will be formalized with special consideration paid to the resources arriving from the newly occupied areas in the South, such as rice, sugar, rubber, fertilizers, coal, etc., and that the conference will hold its next meeting in the middle of June.

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Correspondence in English Invited.

RICE OUTPUT IN THAILAND IS GREATEST IMPORTANCE

80 Per Cent of Entire Population in Country Are Engaged In Cultivation

Rice is of such overwhelming importance for Thailand that she is sometimes called the Country of Rice, says The Far Eastern Review. The fertile plain along the reaches of the River Menam Chao Praya and other plains of rice soil are the principal rice fields, and their total area reaches from 20,000,000 to 21,000,000 lais (1 lai corresponds to 1,600 square meters). The rice area takes up 98 per cent of the entire tillable soil of Thailand, while those engaged in rice cultivation comprise more than 80 per cent of her entire population.

Thailand's rice output is somewhere in the neighborhood of 4,500,000 tons, of which two-thirds are consumed within the country and the remainder exported. Thailand is one of the three major rice producing countries of the world, the other two being French Indo-China and Burma. Her rice export trade reached its apex in 1939, when it came to upwards of 1,860,000 tons, setting a record for the preceding five years (1 ton corresponds to approximately 7 koku). Its value reached 106,000,000 bahts making up about 60 per cent of the total amount of her export trade for that year.

As stated, rice occupies the first and foremost position in the export trade of Thailand externally, while internally it serves as the staple food for the nation and is also used as feed for domestic animals and fowl and as material for the manufacture of drinks. On the other hand, rice is used as a security for loans. In short, it serves as the main artery in the national economic system. Internal commerce, too, has been carried on with rice at the center.

The Thai farmers actually do nothing but engage in the growing and reaping of rice.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, MAY 31, 1942

Wishful Thinking

A few days ago, Mr. Toshi Go, President of the Japan Times and Advertiser, delivered a radio address directed to the United States. The New York Times, America's most important newspaper, has seen fit to write an editorial reply. But the reply is a most astounding one. How astounding it is, our readers can judge for themselves. So that our readers may see how deliberately the New York Times has distorted the words of Mr. Go, the full text of his radio talk is reproduced elsewhere in today's issue of the Japan Times and Advertiser.

The New York Times says that Mr. Go's speech was a peace feeler. Our readers can judge from the text of Mr. Go's speech whether he cried for peace. Like all humanitarians, Mr. Go naturally deplored the fact that America's arrogant ignorance brought on the war. Does the deploring of a war caused by America's blunders constitute a peace feeler? If it does, the New York Times must possess a method of reasoning all its own. Of course the Japanese people are not in the habit of going out inviting unnecessary wars, but in the present war, with the fight having been forced on them by the United States, the Japanese have not the slightest intention of letting up their fight until the Americans sue for peace.

To uphold its illogical conclusion, the New York Times finds it necessary to distort Mr. Go's speech. It says that Mr. Go implied that Japan wanted to follow in the footsteps of the British and the Dutch in plundering the lands of southeastern Asia, and that in order to do so, it was necessary for Japan to attack the United States first.

Is there a line anywhere in Mr. Go's speech which implies such an idea? Does the New York Times think that there is any Japanese anywhere who would want his country to follow in the abominable footsteps of the British and the Dutch—and the Americans, too—and to carve out an ill-gotten empire of loot and exploitation as they did? The fact is that it is to do away with such Anglo-American-Dutch oppression that Japan is fighting this war! The new order which Japan is seeking to establish in East Asia is based on the ideal of co-prosperity, not of exploitation! By attributing to the Japanese the same base motives as they themselves possess, the Americans are completely fooling themselves even yet, just as they did during the months when they blunderingly invited the conflict.

As for the New York Times attributing to Japan the plan to attack America first, Mr. Go's whole speech is an explanation of how Japan sought in every way to save the United States from her own folly while the United States insisted on sticking to a course which was bound to precipitate the war. The central thesis of Mr. Go's talk was that it was the United States which brought on the war. And yet the New York Times has the temerity to claim that Mr. Go inferred that it was Japan which made the initial attack!

Mr. Go called on intelligent Americans to repudiate their present leaders who have nothing to their credit save a succession of disastrous mistakes. Does the New York Times think that that constitutes a peace offer on the part of Japan? Why should Japan cry for peace now when she is winning so spectacularly, when things are developing so favorably for her? It is the United States, defeated at every turn and hopeless of turning the tide of development, who really wants peace before she loses any more.

In fact, there can be only one explanation for the astonishing mental aberration on the part of the New York Times and the group it represents. They are the victims of their own wishful thinking. Knowing in their hearts that they have been hopelessly defeated, they must be secretly anxious for a peace which will save America from any further punishment. Knowing that they have been fooling the American public into thinking that the American defeats have not been as serious as they really have been, they are frantically trying to convince the American people that Japan has no heart in the struggle and wants to negotiate a peace. Anyone who knows how the people here in Japan feel can only be flabbergasted by the diametrically opposite construction which the Americans in their desperation have placed on the Japanese position.

That such an expression of wishful thinking was resorted to by a paper of the standing of the New York Times shows how bad the morale in America is. The Americans obviously have no heart in the war. After their terrible defeats, they are obviously anxious to call it quits before they receive any further punishment. But the leaders of the country, who blunderingly took the country into the war in the first place, are now trying to bolster up the faltering morale of their people by telling them that they have not been hurt so badly after all and that even Japan herself is so tired of the war that she has sent out a peace feeler. Such is the dream which the American leaders would like to believe themselves, a dream which unconsciously their wishful thinking has apparently led them actually in part to believe. The editorial in the New York Times, therefore, although it purports to be a reply to Mr. Go, is really a pep talk for American domestic consumption, an unsubstantiated emotional outburst which sounds plausible to them only because they desire so desperately to believe it.

For the sake of the American people themselves, the New York Times and all the Americans must be told that as long as they persist in believing their own wishes rather than the actual facts, it is they and not Japan who will suffer. As long as they distort every Japanese statement and misconstrue every Japanese action, they can never hope to save themselves from further disasters. They must learn that it was this very blindness to realities, this unwillingness to recognize any view except those which were favorable to themselves, that plunged them into the present war which has proved to be so disastrous to them.

As long as the Americans remain the victims of such wishful thinking, there can be nothing in store for them but a complete overthrow of their power.

Much of Celebes Is Forest Land

Much of Celebes is still covered with forest, especially around the Gulf of Tolo, where it is almost primeval, and practically without tracks or clearings. The vegetation grows on the sides of precipitous and almost vertical mountain slopes, and the scenery is exceedingly varied and picturesque. Nowhere in the archipelago are there such gorges, chasms and precipices as abound in the district of Maros; in many parts there are vertical or even over-hanging precipices five or six hundred feet high, yet completely clothed with a tapestry of vegetation. The rift valleys are extremely fertile, and there are extensive plateaux, at varying heights, where there is rich pasture land.

The flora shows many resemblances to that of the Philippines, is more Indian in character in the west of the island, and more Australian in the east, and whilst the trees of the lower slopes of the mountains differ strongly from those of Java, and are smaller, the alpine flora is very similar. There are many kinds of palms—fan-leaf, rattan, sago, Arenga saccharifera, which gives bamboo, breadfruit, tamarind and coconut trees flourish, copra being an extensive article of trade. Staple food crops grown are rice (mostly sawah) and maize; sugar-cane, tobacco and vegetables are also raised. The chief crop for export is coffee, and other crops grown for the market are rubber, kapok and nutmegs; copal, damar and rattan are collected, also cattle horns and hides, for export. Fishing for turtles and mother of pearl is carried on extensively, and there is a trade in ebony, sandal-wood and timber of other kinds. Kayulara and Kolaka, two kinds of timber almost impervious to attacks of the pile-worm are found in Celebes, and there is teak on the island of Muna. Gold occurs in Menado, and there are three mines being worked there; nickel has been found, also iron, copper and lead, and in South Celebes, a little coal.

A Year Ago Today

May 31, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

American newspapers which had been circulating rumors that the attitude of Japan toward her Axis partners was becoming cool were taken to task today by Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka. He branded these reports as false.

The four-point policy enunciated by the Foreign Minister left no doubt in the minds of the American people regarding Japan's position. The Foreign Minister said:

1. Japan's fundamental policy has undergone no change whatever.
2. Since the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact, Japan's foreign policy has been conducted with the Pact as its pivot.
3. It is absolutely impossible that Japan should fail in the slightest degree to carry out faithfully her obligations under the treaty.
4. Japan's policy toward the South Seas is peaceful but should international developments render impossible the maintenance of such a stand, Japan may have to jettison this policy.

Sly, irresponsible officials of the Netherlands East Indies Government issued a statement today that it is impossible to give a decisive answer to Japan's final proposal in the trade negotiations. No reason for the statement was given. Japanese Government officials were beginning to doubt the sincerity of the N.E.I. authorities.

Former King Prajadhipok of Thailand who abdicated in March, 1935, died today in England at the age of 47.

TOJO CONSIDERED AS LEADER OF STRONG FAITH AND RESOLVE

Madame Chitose Instilled in Premier True Sense of Loyalty, Compassion, Humanitarianism

Unshakable in faith, constant in effort, dauntless in courage—Premier and General—Hideki Tojo. The able and far-sighted leader today of more than 100,000,000 Japanese people, he has won their acclaim and their respect through his firm and steadfast efforts, through a stanch, unswerving faithfulness not only to his important duties but to himself.

It was to his soldier father—to the late Lieutenant-General Hidenori Tojo—that this conscientious General owed his keen sense of responsibility and courage which enables him to carry through unfalteringly that which he believes to be right, for it was from his straight-forward father that he learned that a man's duty lay in the execution of right and truth. From him he learned the meaning of faith in duty and in self.

It was from his mother, Madame Chitose, that he learned the true meaning of loyalty and patriotism, of compassion and justice. A tender and affectionate woman, she delighted in recounting night after night heroic tales of great men and valiant deeds to her enraptured children. She instilled in them the ideals of a tradition more than 2,600 years old.

Listening earnestly to the teachings of the two people he loved most in this world, Hideki Tojo developed into a man—trustworthy, responsible, reliable.

Footsteps Falter

There was a time, however, when his steady footsteps faltered in their course, when the grave words of his father fell but faintly upon his unheeding ears. As a student in the military preparatory school, he took up fencing, and in the delight of a novel and fascinating sport, he forgot his studies and his duties. Rapidly he fell to the bottom of his class. So irresponsible did he prove that finally it came to the point where his dismissal from school was seriously considered by the members of the faculty. All but one concurred for a dismissal. One remained adamant in his assertion that this wayward lad possessed within him some uncommon, some great quality. Some day, he firmly stated, the prodigal would become a great man; he himself would be wholly responsible for the young lad's conduct. Under this firm opposition the other faculty members acquiesced to the request that the boy be permitted to remain.

Soon after young Tojo himself realized the gravity of his error, realized that to work for his country as a soldier and as a man he must apply himself whole-heartedly to his studies and his duty without thought of self. Quickly he altered his conduct, turned his steps steadily, firmly along a new course, and consequently became one of the best students, the head of his class.

Decisive in Action

As a military officer he has proved himself a man with more than uncommon ability. His tactics are marked with unhesitant decisiveness, a rigid concentration on an objective—a concentration which, never for an instant, wavers or slackens, for deeply instilled in him is that lesson "a decisive victory is ever dependant upon the perfect and the absolute concentration of spiritual and military strength upon one objective only."

Exemplary of his tactics is the battle which occurred at Chahar. On August 29 of 1937 when Chiang Kai-shek despatched a powerful detachment of his men to Chahar, threatening to invade Manchoukuo at the first opportune chance, General Tojo, who then belonged to the Kwantung Army, immediately advanced with a large body of efficient men to the territory in question. Taken by surprise at that point, the enemy fled in disorder across the Great Wall. On the heels of the retreating men followed the General and his force, advanced southward to Changkiakou, and finally on September 3, two weeks after the Chahar incident, entered by the east gate the last stronghold on the Peking-Suiyuan line, the strategically important Tatung. By the evening of the same day they had completely annihilated the remnants of the defeated enemy force. Here, in an amazingly short time, Tojo re-established a local self governing body, after which he flew to Hsinking to make preparations for the protection of the northern boundary.

Sincere and Frank

As a statesman he is sincere and frank. His actions are open to all keen scrutiny, for he has nothing to hide. There is no shadow in his policy. A determined man, he carries through his decisions quietly, firmly, overcoming any obstacles which may hinder the success of his plans.

In the Japanese-American negotiations which took place at Washington in the previous year, Premier Tojo, having firmly established his policy, sent Ambassador Kurusu to America to aid Ambassador Nomura in the subsequent negotiations. Contrary to the belief of those who thought that Ambassador Kurusu had been sent to form some compromise and agreement, the determined Premier had despatched the Ambassador for the purpose of clarifying and emphasizing Japan's policy and stand to the stubborn President of the United States.

Since his succession to Prince Konoye last year, the Premier often goes about the city, inspecting for himself the various environments of the city and its people. There are those who infer that a man of his rank should disdain to lower himself thus, that his keen interest in the people and in their mode of living unbefits the position of Prime Minister. These are the people who fail to understand the profound, sensitive humanitarian in this great man. They are the ones who fail to recognize his warm, compassionate interest in his fellow-men.

Responsibility Heavy

Today, as the leader of a nation at a vital and critical time, responsibility rests heavily upon his shoulders. For on the eighth of December, scarcely half a year past, the world was shaken from its stagnant course by the bombshell of Japan's furious attacks against Britain and America. On that memorable day, a powerful unit of the Imperial Army landed in the Malay Peninsula, and in only 70 days, on February 15 at 7:50 in the evening, completely eradicated the British control. At the fall of Singapore the Premier quietly declared:

"In only 70 days since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore and many other enemy bases have fallen into the hands of the Imperial Forces, and the sustaining strength of the Anglo-American fleets in the Pacific have been literally annihilated. To those valiant men who have succeeded in achieving these brilliant results on our extensive war fronts, we owe our profound thanks.

"Japan, in this War of Greater East Asia, is earnestly striving to construct a new order in the Orient. Unlike the selfish policies of America and Britain, Japan is ardently endeavoring to establish a peaceful sanctuary for the peoples of Asia.

"Heretofore, Hongkong, Manila, and the Malay Peninsula have been the principal military bases of America and Britain. Through the brilliant success achieved by the Imperial Army and Navy, those places may now serve as key points in the defence of East Asia, and with this in mind, the construction of a new order in those strategically important places have subsequently commenced.

"It is my fervid wish that the true objective of our country in this War of Greater East Asia may be understood and assisted by its many peoples.

"In Burma, the Imperial troops are engaged in carrying on major military operations for the purpose of extirpating British influence. Needless to say we are not warring upon the Burmese. Should the Burmese work in cooperation with our country, we shall strive to aid the Burmese in constructing a Burma for the Burmese.

Chance for Freedom

"As for those of India, they have now within their reach the chance for casting off the British yoke. Independence calls, and should they fail to answer its urgent, demandant voice, they may forfeit forever their chance to arise as a free and independent people.

"With the Dutch troops, who are playing the cat's paw for America and Britain, Japan is prepared to deal severely. Liberated from the tyrannical rule of the Dutch Government, the Indonesians, by working in cooperation with us in the construction of a Greater East Asia, shall surely lead a happier life in a land belonging to them.

"As for the Australians and the New Zealanders, it is our ardent wish that they withdraw their hands from useless warring against our country.

"On the Burmese fronts, the Imperial troops are achieving brilliant successes, and consequently are on the verge of demolishing all supply routs for the Chungking regime. Japan is determined to crush Chiang Kai-shek's regime. This, however, does not affect in the least our deep sympathy for the innocent mass of Chinese people, who are paying an immense price for the mistake of their leaders.

"The neutral nations, especially those of South America, are, I believe, too wise and too independent to be made the tools of America and Britain.

"For the sincere cooperation of Manchoukuo, the National Government of China, Thailand, and French Indo-China—an earnest cooperation with Japan toward the construction of a Greater East Asia, I proffer my heart-felt thanks.

Strive to Utmost

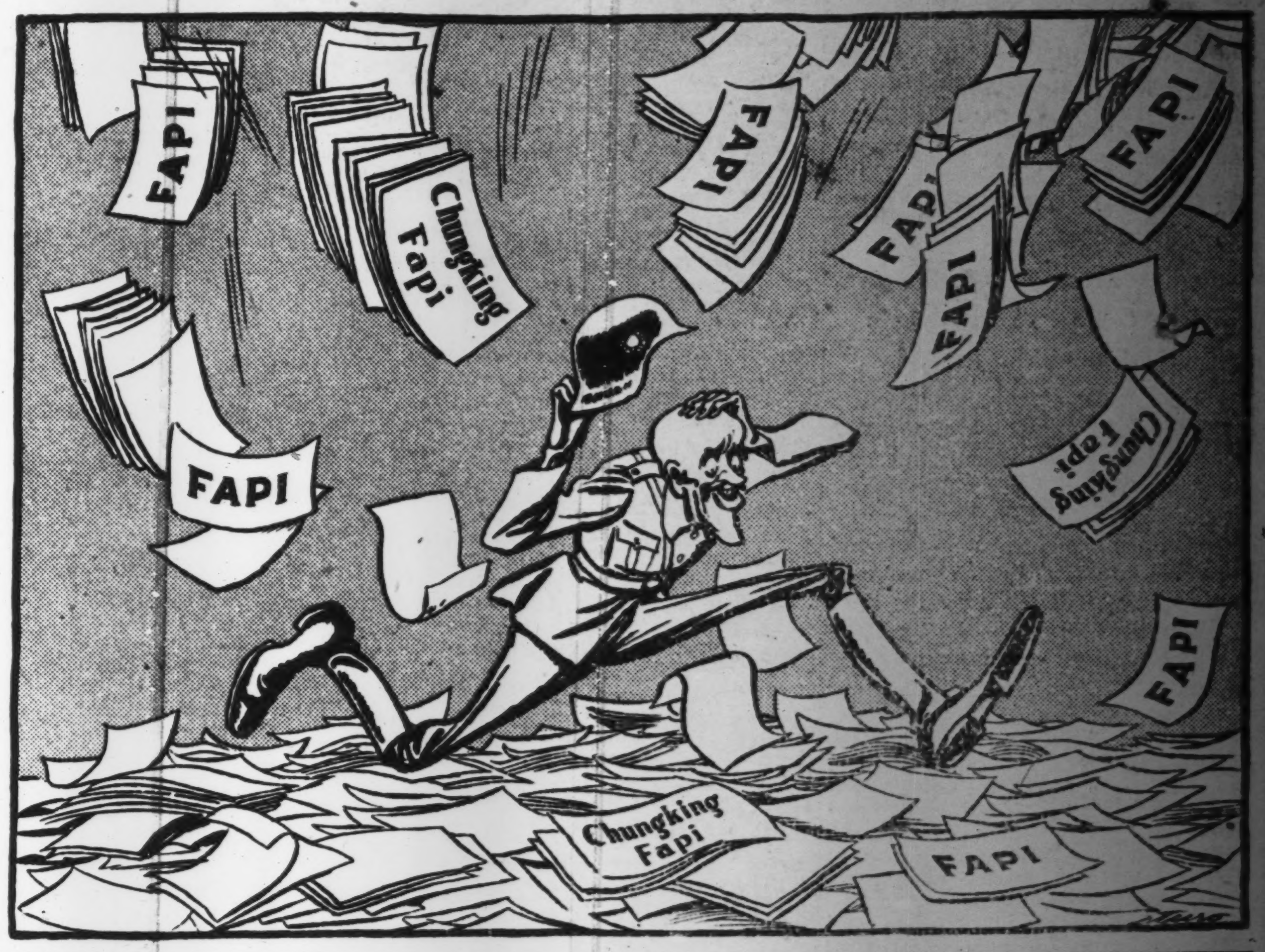
"To those of you in Japan, those who are in the service of the Government and those who are not, I ask that you, also, will strive to the utmost of your ability in cooperation for the success of this war and for the establishment of a new order in Greater East Asia."

These were the words spoken by a man sincere in his desire, confident in the success of his country.

The man Tojo is honest and reliable. He possesses within him the capacity for profound fraternal love, for deep, trusting friendship. For his fellow-men he has unfeigned, unquestioned sympathy, a loyalty which not even the harshest doubt or suspicion can undermine. He himself possesses some fascinating power—inexplicable and indescribable—for those about him are drawn to him as surely as a magnet draws steel.

In the hands of this man, in his capable, protecting arms, rests the task of leading safely through this storm a powerful country and its millions—in those hands which are sure, resolute, steadfast.

As Worthless as Chiang



LITERARY CLASSICS OF ASIA

JAPANESE POETRY

Ki no Tsurayuki (Died 946 A.D.)

(Concluded From Friday)

Thus from antiquity was poetry cultivated, but it was in the Nara period that the art flourished. Of that age Kakinomoto no Hitomaro was the very prince of poets. Then appeared Yamabe no Akahito, and of the two it was hard to say which was the greater, which the lesser genius. In addition to these great poets, a number of men of talent distinguished themselves in the succeeding ages; the line was maintained, and did not come to an end.

Long before the present compilation was made, the Anthology known as the Manyoshu appeared. Since that time more than 10 reigns, more than a hundred years, have passed. At the present day in the Imperial City those who are versed in the learning of antiquity, or sympathize with the spirit of its verse are very few—they may be counted by twos and threes. Nevertheless, there exist some poets still; here and there men of merit are to be found, with many who do not get beyond mediocrity.

I cannot, of course, here speak of rank and office, but among others who have produced verse some may be mentioned.

There is, first of all, Sojo Henjo, whose manner is successful, but his work is deficient in truth, like the picture of a beautiful woman, which excited emotion, but to no avail. Then we have Arihara Narihira, very full of feeling but poor in diction; his poetry reminds one of a faded flower that yet preserves some of its perfume. Bunya no Yasuhide, on the other hand, is an artist in words; with him form is better than substance. He is like a pedler dressed up in fine silk. The priest of Mt. Uji, Kisen, is obscure, and his beginnings and endings do not chime; he is like an autumnal moon, bright at even, dim at dawn.

Poets

As to Ononokomachi, she has pathos but lacks power, like a fair but feeble woman. Ohotomo no Kuronushi, lastly, has a pretty turn for verse, but his form is poor; he is like a faggot-bearing boor resting under a blossomy cherry-tree.

Besides the above, many other versifiers are more or less known, the list of their names, indeed, would be as endless as a coil of Kazura on a moorside; they are as multitudinous as the leaves of a forest of thick-foliaged trees.

Now in this, His Majesty's gracious reign, when already ninefold had become the return of the four seasons, and the waves of His universal benevolence rippled beyond the Eight Islands, while the protective shadow of His broad and large favor had grown more spacious than that cast by vast Tsukubane's hill, amid the myriad cares of government He, our Sovereign, yet found leisure, nor neglected the multitude of matters. Therefore He forgot not antiquity, nor willed that the great past should be clean lost, but desired that the memory thereof should be handed on to future generations.

Fifth Year of Yengi

And so it came about that on the eighteenth day of the fourth month of the fifth year of Yengi (23 May, 905) He charged the Dainaiki, Ki-no-Tomonori, and the Privy Secretary, Ki-no-Tsurayuki (with others), to make a selection of ancient poems not contained in the Anthology, with permission to add to these a few of their own composition. Some thousand poems were accordingly arranged in 12 books, to which we have given the title Kokinwakashu—a Garner or Anthology of Japanese Verse, Old and New.

Various are the themes dealt with; from the gathering of plum-blossoms in early spring for chaplets, and the summer song of the cuckoo; and the plucking of the ruddy sprays of autumn, to the contemplation of winter's snow; the crane and the tortoise, as presages of long reign to His Majesty and long life to His subjects; the bush-clover and summer herbs, symbols of spousal love; Afusaka hill, where the pray-

(Continued on Page 4)

ALL CHILEAN PEOPLE HAVE STRONG SENSE OF LOYALTY

Inhabitants Still Inspired by Spirit of Bravery Shown By Captain Prat in Battle of May 21, 1879

By **EIJI KAWASAKI**
Ex-Secretary of Japanese Legation in Chile

On May 21, the Republic of Chile commemorated a great national festival, a festival in commemoration of the historic battle between Chile and Peru in 1879.

It was a momentous battle, a battle which brought out all the admirable qualities of Chile who is conducting herself in a very befitting manner in the course of the present War of Greater East Asia.

The historical event took place on May 21, 1879, during the so-called Pacific War which broke out as a result of a territorial dispute between the Republic of Chile and Peru.

Memorable Battle

Chilean history relates that on that memorable day, two Chilean corvettes, La Esmeralda and La Covadonga, small vessels of flimsy wooden construction, manned with a small crew and led by Captains Arturo Prat and Carlos Cordell were within a short distance of the port of Iquique.

Early at dawn, two powerful Peruvian warships were sighted, the monitor Huascar and La Independencia. Captain Prat, having realized the greater superiority of the enemy, gave orders to stand firm and took necessary measures to defend the port at all costs. In exhorting his men, he said: Lads, we are numerically overpowered. But up to now the Chilean flag has never been lowered. I hope that this will not be an exception. As long as I live, that flag will flutter in its place; if I die, my officers will know how to fulfill their duty."

The Peruvian warships approached, and there immediately ensued a bloody battle in which from the first moment the Chilean side was heavily handicapped, despite the fact that their courage remained undaunted. When the Huascar dealt a severe blow to La Esmeralda, Captain Prat realized that the corvette was foundering, and he decided to board the enemy ship to continue the hand-to-hand fight.

Unsheathing his sword, he gave orders to his men to board the ship. Captain Prat took the lead, and 15 of his men managed to follow him but soon fell victim to the enemy bullets.

Then Arturo Prat had an exciting encounter with Captain Grau, Commander of the Huascar. This brave sailor was moved by the heroism of Prat and wishing to spare his life, suggested that he surrender. "Captain, surrender yourself!", he shouted, "Your courage has been proved!" Prat replied, "A Chilean never surrenders!"

Shortly afterwards, he fell, his head smashed on the deck of the Peruvian warship.

La Esmeralda, leaking badly on all sides, sank after firing, by order of Officer Riquelme, "the last cartridge of the last gun" as a poet wrote. It is said that Prat had ordered his men to hoist the flag on the mainmast of his ship, and Riquelme decided to remain standing on the deck gazing at it while he met his death shouting, "Viva Chile!"

Chileans Are Unconquerable

The Chileans are an unconquerable race, fortified from their childhood with that beautiful sentiment. That is the reason why their sons do not know defeat or treason. That is why when a Chilean utters the name of his country, he does it with reverence. This intense patriotism transforms Chile into a sacred abstraction that fills the mind of which nothing evil can be said without incurring a sacrilege or uttering a blasphemy.

The people of Chile are generous and studious and have the reputation of being the most hospitable people on earth. It is a known fact that because of their kindly disposition, the political refugees of the neighboring countries among whom are found illustrious personages, professors, poets, and missionaries, sought refuge behind her mountain ranges in times of revolution and unrest in the young Republics of South America.

Chile in those times already possessed a perfect organization and admirable social discipline, and thus was able to offer them peace. The presence of those refugees was of great value to Chile inasmuch as they perfected her culture which, added to the virtues of the Chilean people, has made her the leading South American country in every respect.

Will Not Tolerate Impositions

It is not strange that Chile should have the character and personality which other South American nations lack, as she has been great during war and peace. One proof is that her people have such an absolute conception of their independence that they will not tolerate impositions of any other foreign countries, no matter how strong these may be. In the present war of the Pacific, the United States succeeded in violating the sovereignty of practically all the South American nations, but failed to bend the indomitable determination of the Chilean people who, together with the great Argentine country, resolved to stick to their neutrality and remain equally friendly with all the contending Powers. The sacrifices which Chile has had to make in order to maintain her heroic attitude deserve the greatest admiration, and I can further add that if Chile were to be threatened by a great Power who for military reasons was obliged to cross her territory and there establish her bases for operation, not a single Chilean would hesitate for a moment. Unanimously and as a whole, from the last child to the feeblest woman the Republic would rise to resist. Anybody who knows them would realize that in such a matter they would not accept adjustments.

And it is probable that after being downtrodden by the enemy forces, decimated by the superior numbers and the more perfect arms of an avalanche of millions, with her cities ransacked, her villages burned and her beautiful fields destroyed, the remnants of her army taking refuge in the last rocks of the mountain ranges, would think of their Japanese friends who understand them and esteem them, because we also think—and in this war we are showing it—that it is better to be wiped out from the map than to give in to a brutal imposition.

Pays Respect

We are many miles apart from that Republic, but a traditional friendship increased by the innumerable historical episodes draws us together, promising to put it on a basis of reciprocity which is becoming more sound and eloquent every day.

I wish to pay that country a sincere homage, offering my respects to the Chileans residing in Japan, to the diplomatic representatives and to a group of six newspapermen who are sojourning here, sharing the hour of our sacrifice and who as conveyers of the sentiments of their country, are witnessing the fact that Chile and Japan will eternally be friends.

In the Periodicals

Nippon Hyoron, Vol. 17, No. 6, June, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Nippon Hyoron-sha, Tokyo. Price 90 sen. The leading articles: The Spirit of History, the Principle of the New Direction of Politics, Wartime Labor and Productive Capacity, the Present Phase of Japan's Taxation System, the Meaning of the Formation of New Political Power, Industrial Organ of Southern Regions, Air Defense and Air Raid, and the Meaning of the Coral Sea Naval Battle.